THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

——THE POWERS NOT DELEGATED TO THE UNITED STATES BY THE CONSTITUTION, NOR PROHIBITED BY IT TO THE STATES, ARE RESERVED TO THE STATES RESPECTIVELY, OR TO THE PEOPLE.— *Amendments to the Constitution, Article X.*——

Number 25 of Volume 22. | **SALISBURY, N. C., MAY 27, 1842.** | ***Whole Number* 1,119.**

TERMS OF THE
WESTERN CAROLINIAN,

CHAS. F. FISHER,
Editor and Proprietor.

The WESTERN CAROLINIAN is published *every Friday Morning*, at $2 per annum *in advance*—or $2 50 if paid *within three months*—otherwise $3 *will invariably be charged.* ☞ No paper will be discontinued except at the Editor's discretion, until all arrearages are paid, if the subscriber is worth the subscription; and the failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue, at least ONE MONTH before the end of the year subscribed for, will be considered a new engagement.

☞ *Advertisements* conspicuously and correctly inserted at $1 per square--(of 340 *ems*, or *fifteen lines* of this sized type)—for the first insertion, and 25 cent. for each continuance. Court and Judicial advertisements 25 per cent. higher than the above rates. A deduction of 33⅓ per cent. from the regular prices will be made to yearly advertisers. ☞ Advertisements sent in for publication, must be marked with the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Letters addressed to the Editor on business *must come* FREE OF POSTAGE, *or they will not be attended to.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

CURIOUS MEDICAL WARFARE.

A FUNNY MATTER.

A case was tried in the justices' court at Harlem, New York, on the 11th instant, which is too interesting to pass unnoticed. It seems that Harlem has two physicians, Dr. Mulner and Dr. Helme, who, of course, love each other exceedingly. Dr. Helme, having recently established himself there, was regarded by the other as trespassing upon his manor, and Dr. Mulner had therefore lost no opportunity of speaking in terms not the most flattering of his brother in physic. Among other things, he had said that Dr. H. was not a regular physician and could not collect his bill by law. This suit was brought by Dr. H. to prove that he could; for it seems that Mulner had once asked him to a consultation for the purpose of quizzing and abusing him. High words passed between them on the spot, and Helme presented his bill of $5 as his consultation fee, and demanded payment, which was refused. Each party was his own counsel.

Dr J. S. Oatman, a physician of this city, was first summoned as a witness. He testified to the authenticity of the diploma and other documents presented by Dr. Helme, and in answer to a question by Dr. Mulner, said that he had known several cases in which one physician had charged another for professional services.

Mulner, (highly excited.)—Name one, sir, if you can.

Oatman.—I once knew a case which occurred in a small town in Massachusetts. An old physician had for several years been browbeating a younger one in the town, and one day sent for him to come and hold a consultation at the house of one of his neighbors. The young physician arrived; and the elder one pointed to a large dog which was standing in the room, and said, "there, sir, you see the tail of that dog curls most beautifully over his back forming a perfect circle. Now, I want you to straighten that dog's tail, and when you have done so effectually, I will give you credit for more surgical knowledge than I now believe you possess." The young physician at once took out his instruments, secured the dog, cut and gashed his tail, and placed it between splinters and bandages, and left the house. The next day he called, and found the bandages had been removed, but he immediately replaced them. He called 8 successive days, with the same result. On the 9th day, he found upon calling, that the dog was not at home; so taking it for granted that his tail had been straightened, he discontinued his visits, and presented his bill for $90, [$10 a visit,] to the senior physician. Payment was refused and a suit brought. The case was in the county court, and the old gentleman, upon consulting legal counsel, ascertained that he was liable for the debt, and he paid the $90 in hard money before the case came to trial.—[Roars of laughter by the whole audience, in which the Judge was obliged to join.]

Dr. Mulner.—That case, sir, however funny you may conceive it, is not to the point.

Dr. Oatman.—I think I remember a case which may be considered parallel to this now on trial.

Dr. Mulner.—Relate it, sir.

Dr. Oatman.—A learned and talented physician moved into a town in New Hampshire and all the resident physicians at once joined in common war against him. They tried every plan to bring him into disrepute, and finally invited him to deliver before them a course of lectures on anatomy, informing him at the same time that they had a *subject* ready for him. He complied with their request, and on the day named he appeared in their lecture room. He found the dissecting tables arranged; and the subject covered over with white muslin. On removing the cover, the subject was found to be a huge bull frog. The lecturer exhibited no signs of surprise, but after gravely examining his subject, he produced his scalpel and commenced dissecting it. He commenced a lecture upon *comparative anatomy*; and soon convinced his auditors that they had woke the wrong passenger. They soon became charmed with the admirable manner in which he handled his subject, and when, after speaking nearly an hour, he announced that his next lecture on the same subject would take place on the following evening, he was greeted with applause. He delivered five lectures, with honor to himself and satisfaction to his hearers. Then came the sequel. He presented his bill $15 each, against all who invited him to lecture before them. They would not pay, and he sued them. The cause was tried, and the court awarded him the amount of his claim.

The Judge, in the present case, took two or three days to consider, and then rendered a verdict of $5 and cost, in all $11 for plaintiff. Hereafter Dr. Mulner will probably count the cost before he attempts practical jokes upon his brother physicians.

Cabbage Worms.—A writer in the Southern Cultivator says, "he had a square of very fine cabbages in his garden, upon which the worms had commenced great ravages. Pennyroyal was gathered and scattered over the cabbage heads plentifully, and the work of destruction ceased." The writer did not know whether the discovery was a new one, but it seems to have been a very easy and effectual one, and well worth a trial.—*Alb. Cultivator.*

THE PICTURE OF THE DEAD.

Suggested by an Anecdote in Catlin's Travels.

A chief from his distant forest came
To the pale one's lonely tent;
And he bore such gifts as well might seem
By an Indian monarch sent.
And "Bright may the sun on thy dwelling shine,"
Said the warrior of the wild,
"O stranger, the gifts which I bear are thine,
Who hast given me back my child.

"My child, who passed to the spirit-land
In the sunrise of her years;
I have looked for her in our woodland band
Till mine eyes grew dim with tears;
But her shadow bright, by thy pencil traced,
Still sweet in my dwelling smiled,
And the hearth she left is not yet laid waste—
Thou hast given me back my child.

"I laid her low in the place of graves,
Where the ever silent slept;
And summer's grass in its greenness waves
Where an Indian warrior wept;
For bright was our star, though it early set,
And we lost its lustre mild;
But she lives in her changeless beauty yet—
Thou hast given me back my child.

"And say when our young, who loved her well,
Like the pines grow old and hoar,
Will her youth still last; as theirs that dwell
Where the winter comes no more?
When the early loved of her heart is low,
Will she smile as she ever smiled?
O, safe from the withering hand of woe,
Hast thou given me back my child?

"'Tis well with those of thy eastern land,
Though their loved ones may depart,
The magic power of the painter's hand
Can restore them to the heart.
O, long may the light of their presence stay,
Whose love hath thy griefs beguiled;
And blessings brighten thy homeward way,
Who hast given me back my child.

Francis Brown.

Curious Civility.—The Foreign Quarterly in a review of Kohl's spirited and exceedingly interesting sketches of the capital of Russia, says that curious scenes take place in the street of St. Petersburg on a cold day.

When the nose freezes, the sufferer is wholly unconscious of a fact, which to all who see him is made apparent by the chalky whiteness of that important appendage to the human face divine. Nature for such occasions has provided in profuse abundance, the most efficacious remedy. All that is necessary is, to rub the patient's nose well with snow, and the circulation usually returns in a few minutes. If this is not done in time, the nose is lost. It has, therefore, come to be considered an act of common civility, in the streets of St. Petersburg, for every body to look to the noses of his neighbors, trusting that his neighbors will keep an eye upon his in return. If you meet a man and see that his nose is turning white, courtesy requires that you should immediately take up a handful of snow, and rub his face as briskly as you can, till the rosy blush return.

Sometimes you may see two Russians on meeting, stoop simultaneously, and fall to rubbing each others faces for dear life. A newly imported Englishman has occasionally been known to resent rather roughly so unceremonious an act of kindness of the utility of which he has not been aware, but the usage is one with which the stranger seldom remains long unacquainted. The eyes also are liable to be inconvenienced by the severe cold. Icicles form about the eye-lashes and gradually become large enough to prevent the sufferer from seeing with any comfort to himself. In such cases it is considered allowable to enter the first house at hand, and demand permission to thaw oneself, leaving a tear of gratitude on the hospitable floor, in acknowledgement of the favor received.

The Little King.—It is said that the little rascal destined to rule the British boasters of liberty, was, like Dickon, their former master, born with teeth. The other day, when his diminutive highness was doing Mrs. Brough the honor of receiving from her his customary nourishment, or, to speak more correctly, as the event will, of taking a noon day nipper, Mrs. B. uttered a sharp cry of pain.

"What's the matter with the baby?" screamed little Queen Vic, who was superintending the operation with truly maternal solicitude.

"Oh lud! your majesty, I got a bite."

"Haul 'em in then, and take 'em off!" says little Vic, who is a bit of a wag.

"Oh my eye," said Mrs. Brough—"the little rascal brat—beauty! as Shiksar says,

"The heir bites shrewdly—it is a nipping and a heaper heir!"

"Be ye sure you quote it correct?" inquired Vic.

"Yes, your majesty; Shiksper is my weakness."

"Poor dear 'ittle precious; I hope he 'ain't 'urt' is little tooties," cried the found mother regarding the royal infant tenderly, but keeping at a respectable distance.

"'Urt'tis teeth! she'ain't got no bezzum to feel for any other body's bezzum!" was Mrs. Brough's aside—her audible ejaculation was,

"Evenly little hinfant! sweet prince of Whales—the exact hirange of 'is 'ighness, prince Hillibut."

The prince of Whales showed a determination to blubber, and spouted."—*London Satirist.*

A Mississippian was asked if the people of that State encouraged tee-totalism. He replied, "We aint 'xactly tee totallers, though we go in for temperance in a *measure.*"

Not Bad.—The Editor of the Concordia (La.) Intelligencer, thus warns the river settlers of their situ or rather *float*-uation:

"Prepare yourselves, bail your flatboats, cork your skiffs, build your rafts, tie your houses to the nearest trees, put up your children's duds and your household traps, for taking a general float.—"Sink or swim, live or die, survive or perish," just as you choose; but be assured things put on rather a threatening aspect. We intend to keep all our exchanges and make a raft—they are *light* enough to keep us afloat.

Epitaph.—The American publishes the following curious specimen of sepulchral literature, copied from an old Scotch tombstone:

Here lies the body of Alexander McPherson,
Who was a very extraordinary person:
He was two yards high in his stocking feet,
And kept his accoutrements very clean and neat:
He was slew
At the battle of Waterloo?
He was shot by a bullet,
Plump through the gullet:
It went in at his throat,
And came out at the back of his neck!

Extract from the "Blue Laws" of Connecticut of the seventeenth century.

TOBACKO.

Forasmuch as it is observed, that many abuses are crept in, and committed, by frequent taking of tobacko.

It is ordered by the authority of this Courte, That no person under the age of twenty one years, nor any other, that hath not already accustomed himselfe to the use thereof, shall take any tobacko, untill hee hath brought a certificate under the hands of some who are approved for knowledge and skill in phisick, that it is useful for him, and allso, that hee hath received a lycense from the courte, for the same. And for the regulating of those, who either by theire former taking it, have, to theire owne apprehensions, made it necessary to them, or uppon due advice, are persuaded to the use thereof.

It is ordered, That no man within this colonye, after the publication hereof, shall take any tobacko publiquely, in the streett, highwayes or any barne yards, or uppon training dayes, in any open places, under the penalty of six pence for each offence against this order, in any the particulars thereof, to bee paid without gainesaying, uppon conviction by the testimony of one witness, that is without just exception, before any magistrate. And the constables in the severall townes, are required to make presentment to each particular courte, of such as they doe understand, and can evict to bee transgressors of this order.

The Tender Passion and Hard Boiled Eggs.—It is related in a Boston paper that an amorous youth living in the beautiful country [illegible] having been jilted by the object of his affection, was advised to eat hard boiled eggs as an antidote to his grief and mortification. The eggs acted to a charm. They lay so heavy upon his stomach that he forgot the weight upon his heart. This treatment has its analogies in medical practice every day, and simple as it is, the discovery ranks with that famous goose, which was wont to lay golden eggs, as a reward for his benefaction to all love sick swains.—*Philadelphia American.*

Paixhan Guns.—The Washington correspondent of the Boston Atlas, gives the following statement upon the Paixhan gun:—

The Paixhan gun differs from a common 44, in having a very wide chamber; the metal is also very thick at the chamber. The bore at the muzzle is also larger than the bore of a 44 pounder, but this depends of course upon the size of the ball. The hollow shot range 64 to 120 pounds, to fire which latter ball 10 lbs. of powder are necessary. A pound of powder is placed inside of the ball,—a fuse is attached, which will burn about ten seconds—the ball is then placed in the gun with the fuse turned from the powder. When it is fired, the flames enveloping the ball set fire to the fuse, which is intended to explode the ball, after it is buried in the object. Of the devastating effects of these missiles every one has heard.

"Excuse me, sir, if you please, mother thinks you are too young for a gallant."

"Please, Miss, inform your mother that I think myself quite old enough to attend any person not yet out of their pantaletts; and, if you wish to be very communicative, you can further say to your mother that I have heard it more than intimated that ladies only wore that article to conceal the holes in their stockings."

"Very possibly, sir, you may have heard all that from some jilted love-sick swain or crusty old bachelor with whom no lady would associate; but I have heard it affirmed that gentlemen (if such I may term them) only wore long hair in imitation of ladies' poodles, or to conceal the place where their ears had been cropped off."

"Good evening, Miss."

"Good bye, sir."

Snuff takers differ from all the rest of the world, because they turn up their noses at what they most admire.

On the Safe Side.—While the riots between the Americans and Irish were going on in the Sixth ward, some wag chalked on the door of a house of doubtful character in Orange street this notice:

Don't vote any way,
Haven't got any religion,
And wasn't born any where.

If this was not a safe protection for such an occasion, we hardly know what would be.—*New York Aurora.*

The late professor Porson having once exasperated a disputant by the dryness of his sarcasm, the petulent opponent thus addressed him: "Mr. Porson, I beg leave to tell you, sir, that my opinion of you is perfectly contemptible." "Sir," replied Porson, "I never knew an opinion of yours which was not contemptible."

The best way to silence a talkative person is never interrupt him. Do not snuff the candle, and it will go out itself.

Think of it.—A humming bird once met a butterfly, and being pleased with the beauty of its person and the glory of its wings, made an offer of perpetual friendship.

"I cannot think of it," was the reply, "as you once sported at me, and called me a stupid dolt."

"Impossible!" exclaimed the humming-bird—"I always entertained the highest respect for such beautiful creatures as you."

"Perhaps you do now," said the other; "but when you insulted me, I was a catterpillar. So let me give you this piece of advice: never insult the humble, as they may one day become your superiors.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Letters received by the Committee of Invitation for the Democratic State Convention, held at Salisbury the 20th of May, 1842.

WASHINGTON, 1st of May, 1842.

GENTLEMEN: If my public duties would permit, it would afford me pleasure to accept the invitation which you have tendered me in behalf of the Democratic Convention, to attend their adjourned meeting, to be convened at Salisbury on the 20th inst.; but as they do not, I am compelled to decline accepting.

You do not mistake, in considering the present as a "gloomy crisis" in our affairs. Never before has the Government been surrounded by so many and such formidable difficulties, both within and without. I shall pass over the latter, without notice, as they are now the subject of negotiation, which, I sincerely hope, may terminate in an honorable and satisfactory adjustment of all difficulties between the two countries, and limit my notice of the former to a few brief remarks.

On taking a survey of our internal affairs, it will be found, that instead of the promised reform, things have been growing worse daily ever since those, who now have the control, succeeded to power; the revenue decreasing and the expenditures increasing; new loans contracting and public credit decaying; borrowing on usurious terms and squandering with wasteful extravagance, followed by a rapidly increasing public debt, in a period of peace, that threatens in a few years to equal the debt of the Revolution; and all this without one sensible manly effort to arrest the downward course of the Government. So far from that, the present critical condition of our affairs is not only regarded with complacency by a portion of those who have the control, but has been brought about intentionally, as indispensable towards accomplishing the long cherished objects of the party; a Protective Tariff and a National Bank. Therein lies the danger of the crisis. The real cause of apprehension is not so much that the revenue has decreased, and the expenditures increased; that a heavy debt has been incurred [illegible] as great as that may be, as that, it has been done designedly by a powerful party in possession of power, as means to an end, and under such circumstances as evince a fixed determination to accomplish their object, be the consequence to the country and its institutions what it may. That such means should be resorted to, in order to effect such objects may well cause deep alarm to the reflecting and patriotic.

Such being the character of the crisis, the real question for the people to decide at the approaching election is—Shall those who now have the control, be permitted to retain their power, in order to effect by such means the end proposed? All who regard tariff, bank, debt, wasteful expenditures, and heavy taxes in the shape of high duties on almost all articles of daily consumption, as public blessings—the promised reform, will, of course, vote to retain power in the hands of the party which holds it. But on the contrary, those who desire to see the Government administered frugally and economically—the taxes light—commerce freed from shackles—and the Government from debt—public credit unimpaired—equal justice to all, and a rigid adherence to the Constitution, will vote to take it out of their hands. It remains to be seen how your State will act; but I cannot believe that a State so distinguished in the management of its own affairs, for economy and frugality; so opposed to burthening her people with a public debt, and high taxes; so just and equal in the exercise of its power, and which took so early and bold a lead in the great cause of American freedom and independence, will consent, as a member of the Union, to leave power in the hands of a party, now that its views are fully developed, which pursues, in the affairs of the Union, a policy the very reverse of her own.

With great respect,
I am, &c., &c.,
J. C. CALHOUN.

John L. Henderson, Esq., and others of the Committee.

WASHINGTON, April 30, 1842.

GENTLEMEN: I take pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of your letter of invitation to the "Democratic Convention" which is to meet in Salisbury on the 20th of May. It could not be more gratifying to the "Convention and to the people who may be in attendance," than to myself, to be present and to unite as I most cordially should, in cheering on the freemen of the State "in the great contest before us." But such is the nature of the business now pending before Congress as to forbid my absence at the time of your proposed meeting. Whilst I feel flattered by the estimate you are pleased to bestow on my past services, I can assure you whatever of devotion I may have manifested "to the Constitution and popular rights," is not likely to be abated at a crisis so all important as the present.

The position as you know, in which I was placed during the memorable canvass of 1840, enabled me to hear the charges, the professions, and the promises then made in every part of the State, by those who took an active part in that contest.—So my present situation has enabled me to witness the attempts which have been made to make good these charges, as well as the manner in which those professions and high wrought promises to the country have been redeemed. And I can say with truth, if that official corruption existed, which I had heard so repeatedly charged against the officers of the late administration, and which the public may have been led to believe, the veil has not as yet been removed. So in regard to the public expenditures, which constituted so constant a theme of popular declamation and of Whig misrepresentation, we now have from the reports of the present Secretary of the Treasury—that the expenses of the Government during the two last years of Mr. Van Buren's administration, were, for 1839, less than twenty-five and a half millions, and for 1840, a little more than twenty-two and one-third millions of dollars, whilst according to the same authority the expenses of 1841, exclusive of any debt or Treasury notes, were more than twenty-five and two third millions.

As to the host of public officers, which were proclaimed as useless, all have been filled, with a greedy scramble for more, whilst none have been abolished. The poor attempt to excuse themselves and again to deceive the people, by throwing the responsibility upon President Tyler, and denouncing him as a traitor, is an insult to the common understanding of the Country. With an Executive Cabinet, a President of the Senate, and a majority in that body; a Speaker of the House of Representatives and the command of every business Committee, and a clear Whig majority of 30 votes, independent of those who have had the firmness to do what they believed right, is certainly an answer to the Whig apology for what has, or has not been done. They may villify the President, and denounce the veto, yet they cannot escape being held responsible for the acts of the National Legislature. If the people expect relief to the country, they must look to other counsels, than to those who have promised so much, and performed so little. So I feel it an act of sheer justice to say, as far as the action of Congress is concerned, whatever of favor the South has received, either in regard to the burthen of taxes, or the security of its slave property, has been at the hands of the Democracy of the North and West, with but few exceptions.

Still the people are called on to continue their confidence in men who have proved themselves so faithless to every promise. And the Whigs at their late Convention in Raleigh have had the boldness to offer to the freemen of the State certain issues, which when stripped of all design, present the following propositions: 1st. A National Bank; 2d. the Abrogation of the Veto Power; 3. Distribution and Taxation; 4th. Henry Clay, and a Protective Tariff.

First, the Constitution is to be violated, and the States insulted in being required to sanction an institution, or their assent is to be inferred from their failure to act, and a political Bank is to be imposed on the country in order to perpetuate the power of its friends, though it may, as that which has gone before, by reducing thousands to beggary and want. One had supposed the disclosures by the failure of the late Bank of the United States, of corruption, fraud and knavery was sufficient to deter any from the wish of seeing a similar institution of the public [illegible] heart. Thirdly, the [illegible] taxation, in order to preserve the great Whig measures of relief—the Bankrupt Act, and the Distribution Bill. Measures that were carried at the Extra Session by a shameless bartering of votes, without which, neither could have succeeded. Fourthly, Henry Clay and a Protective Tariff, are to be imposed upon the country, and we of the producing States are to be told, we cannot complain, "*as fortunately for the harmony of the Union, the actual wants of the Treasury,*" are such as "*now to require a tariff,*" which shall satisfy "*the friends of protection,*" "WHETHER IT BE MADE IN THE FORM OF A REVENUE TARIFF OR A PROTECTIVE TARIFF." Such is the language of Henry Clay in his letter to the Whig members of the New York Legislature, under date of the 15th inst.: and such is the policy which his friends in Congress are preparing to carry out. Their refusal to repeal the Distribution Bill, though its continuance renders it necessary to raise three millions more by taxes; and the report from the Committees on manufactures by a friend of Mr. Clay, in which Congress are called to pass a tarid, raising the duties 30 and 40 per cent. And in order to escape the open violation of the Compromise Act, and to avoid the odium of a Protective Tariff, proposing to make thirty millions of importations yearly, free articles, the better to justify the higher tax on others. In this way the friends of manufactures are satisfied, and Mr. Clay exclaims it matters not, "*whether it be a tariff for protection or revenue.*" Such is the policy of the leader, and such the remedy, which this great Whig party propose for the relief of the country.

I do not know what may be the disposition of your Convention in regard to the question of the Presidency. But whether you propose a nomination, the mere expression of an opinion, or to leave the matter open for future action, I feel that it will gratify our friends to hear, that all true Democrats here and every where, stand ready to unite heart and hand, in the defeat of this great leader, whose Dictatorship has given law to his own party, and whose blighting curse is to fall on every man who shall dare oppose his will. So I doubt not, it will be equally gratifying to you to learn, that so far as I have been able to collect their feelings and opinions, the Democracy of the land, stand ready to join in the support of any man for the Presidency, who shall unite a devotion to the Constitution, to the true principles of Republican faith—who shall be prepared to do equal justice to every great interest of the Union—shall maintain and defend the rights and Sovereignty of the States—and preserve inviolate the institutions of the South against the assaults of all blind fanatics—and who as an efficient Executive, shall reject all useless offices and lop off every expenditure, not sanctioned by a prudent economy.

The man who shall be able to establish his claim to this character, in the past history of the country, and whose views shall be fortified by his course in regard to the present aspect of our affairs, may confidentially expect the united support of the Democratic party. I speak not under the influence of sectional feelings when I say, in my view JOHN C. CALHOUN, combines in a more eminent degree these high Republican qualities, and is more likely to carry out these principles, than any other man now on the political stage. And this I think from the indications of public sentiment is fast becoming the prevailing opinion of the Democratic party.

I communicate these views without reserve, as I am satisfied you will appreciate my motives, and give such direction to the matter as to your better judgments shall seem right.

Permit me in conclusion to tender my acknowledgements for the kind terms in which you have conveyed your invitation, and to express my regret that I cannot be at the Convention, whose deliberations as I trust will be conducted with harmony, its proceedings with prudence, and that its

results may give success to our CAUSE and VICTORY to the patriotic and praiseworthy efforts of the gentleman, to whom has been assigned the honor of sustaining the flag of Democracy, as I know LOUIS D. HENRY will most triumphantly do before the freemen of the State.

With sentiments of the highest respect,
Your obedient servant,
R. M. SAUNDERS.

To John L. Henderson, Jas. C. McConnaughey, and others of the Committee.

—

WASHINGTON, 28th April, 1842.

GENTLEMEN: Your polite invitation for me to be present at the Democratic State Convention in North Carolina, the ensuing month, has been received.

It would afford me great gratification to mingle salutations with those, who may assemble on that occasion and interchange paternal views, hopes and sympathies. But my public duties here prevent it.

I rejoice to learn, that the principles of Democracy in one of her former strong holds are likely again to be crowned with success; and my best wishes as well as hearty co operation will be with you in the contest. "The fire of Liberty" in the State, where it first blazed out in favor of Independence, cannot easily be extinguished, however often adverse circumstances may seem to dampen or smother it.

Certain it is, that our prospects are everywhere brightening—our cause is the cause of freedom, liberality, light and progress, all the world over—and it never can be overthrown permanently without blighting all the best hopes of humanity.

With much respect,
Your obedient servant,
LEVI WOODBURY.

To John L. Henderson, James C. McConnaughey, Esqrs., and others.

—

CHERRY HILL, 11th May, 1842.

GENTLEMEN: I have just received your letter of the 18th ult., inviting me to attend the Democratic Convention, which is to assemble at Salisbury on the 20th of May (inst.)

Believing that we have been seldom engaged in a political contest so deeply involving the fundamental principles and cardinal measures of the Federal Government, it would afford me great pleasure to meet my Republican fellow citizens in North Carolina in Convention, and to contribute all in my power to promote the patriotic purpose of their assemblage. My time, however, is so pre occupied by indispensable engagements, that I shall be constrained to deny myself that gratification.

The election of Gen. Harrison and the coming into power of the Whig party, were effected by one of the most extraordinary political combinations, and I must add, daring political impostures ever enacted in our country. It was in fact a grand political masquerade, in which, the very first moment that party assumed the reins of power, their leaders boldly threw their masks in the faces of their deluded supporters, and without even the decency of a little delay or a specious pretext, [illegible] promise, and every principle upon the faith of which they obtained a large support in the Southern and South western States, to say nothing of the rest of the Union.

Conducting their canvass under a flag inscribed with the watch words of retrenchment and economy, they commenced their administration by calling an Extra Session of Congress, to make extravagant appropriations, and still worse, unconstitutional donations from a Treasury which they declared to be not only empty, but bankrupt, and at the very moment they proposed to create a large National Debt in time of profound peace! History exhibits few examples of such daring inconsistency. It was literally "midsummer madness" that 'ruled the hour,' and the result I rejoice to believe, has already manifested the adage, "*Quem Deus vult perdere, prius dementat.*"

The Extra Session, by unmasking and exposing the measures and principles of the party so studiously concealed and misrepresented before, broke the charm of their power and dispelled the delusive hopes excited among the people. They promised to relieve the distresses of the country, and they have greatly increased them. They promised to reduce the expenses of the Government, and without a single effort at retrenchment, have added millions to the public expenditures; and their only means of relieving the people of their burthens are to increase the duties upon imports and saddle posterity with the curse of a public debt. They promised to restore public confidence and public credit, and they have almost literally destroyed both. There are thousands of individuals who can now obtain money upon better terms than the Federal or the State Governments. In one word their promises stand in direct contrast with their performances at every point, and fully illustrate the saying the Roman so aptly quoted by Gen. Harrison in his inaugural address.

I rejoice, therefore, to be assured by you, that the honest and true hearted sons of North Carolina are awakening up from the momentary trance into which they have been thrown, to vindicate their principles and to evince to her sister States, that North Carolina will be as true to the principle of liberty in the approaching contest, as she was on the 20th of May, 1775.

I am, gentlemen, with great respect,
Your friend and fellow citizen,
GEO. McDUFFIE.

—

WASHINGTON, 10th May, 1842.

GENTLEMEN: The advanced period of the Session of Congress, and the many important subjects which are pressing themselves upon the attention of the Houses, will render it improper for me to leave my duties here to attend the Convention of Republicans of North Carolina, in conformity with your kind invitation. Were it otherwise, nothing would afford me more real satisfaction than to visit your State at this delightful season of the year, and to avail myself of your invitation to make the personal acquaintance of political friends so well known throughout the Union for their inflexible adherence to principle,—as are the Democrats of North Carolina.

The anniversary selected for your meeting is one of the deepest interest to the whole country, and one which cannot fail to inspire the Convention, and all who may enjoy the privilege of attending it, with patriotic and salutary reflections.

We permit ourselves to feel depression, in view of the present condition of our country; and true it is, our National Treasury is empty, our public credit depressed, our currency deranged, our markets dull, and our foreign relations not altogether free from causes of anxiety and apprehension. Still we are strong in numbers and in resources, and our present complaints proceed rather from the want of a market for our abundance, than from a want of the necessaries of life of which that abundance consists.

Pecuniary embarrassments both public and private rest upon the country, and both have been brought upon us, principally, by depending more upon our credit than upon our labor, to conduct us to wealth; by trying too strenuously to legislate ourselves into pecuniary independence, and too little work ourselves into it.

They seem to have forgotten that Governments like ours cannot make money, but must draw it from the pockets of the people, even for the necessary expenditures; and, instead of vigilantly watching their movements, as institutions which may oppress and impoverish us, to have looked up to them as able by their action, to shower money upon us.

An entire change of this mistaken and perverted policy, with a steady application of our industry, a rigid regard to economy in public and private affairs, and a small portion of that devoted patriotism and lofty self denial which influenced those Republicans of North Carolina, who, on the 20th of May, 1775, made the first Declaration of American Independence, cannot fail, at an early period, to surmount our present domestic embarrassments, and prepare us, much better than they could prepare themselves, for any external difficulties. It was against the oppressions of Government, not for its bounties, that they contended. They sought to be left free to seek the road to wealth, without fatal obstructions from their Government, not to institute a Government which should accumulate money for them. They did not believe that a people could be forced upon prosperity by taxation, and hence they refused to be taxed without their consent. The sages of that day, willing to sustain a Government instituted for the benefit of the people, and which would extend to them protection for life, liberty and property, cheerfully clothed that Government with the taxing power, and as cheerfully bore the taxes necessary for the healthful management of its affairs; but even such taxes were enumerated among the burdens, not the benefits, of their institutions, and the exercise of the power was looked upon by them as a danger to be watched, not a blessing to be coveted. Hence their measure of taxation was the rigid necessities of the Government, and they never seem to have thought of inventing modes of appropriation for the sake of an opportunity to impose taxes.

One of the consequences of the glorious war waged by those patriots, to achieve the independence of the American Colonies, was the acquisition of an immense public domain, beyond the limits of the then settlements, and beyond convenient boundaries for the then States. To produce harmony of feeling between the States, to promote the formation of a more perfect Union, and to lighten the burdens upon all the States, arising from the general charge and expenditure of the common government, this great domain was, by the several States within whose limits it was situate, ceded to the Union, and made a common fund to meet, as far as it might, that general charge and expenditure; while each State reserved to itself full powers of taxation over all the property within its limits, and retained the charge of the expenditures of its own Government in its own hands.

It is now proposed that, in the form of a grat[illegible] people of the same State, shall purchase what remains of this public domain, as well as of that which the Federal Government has since acquired by purchase, by receiving into the State Treasuries the proceeds of the sales of the lands semi-annually, and subjecting their citizens to a tax upon imposts, in the shape of an increased tariff, sufficient to refund to the Federal Treasury the money thus taken from it, together with the costs and charges of the collection of the tax.

To the now indebted States this must certainly be a questionable policy, as the money being in the State Treasury, must and should be expended, although its own legislature might not think it expedient, by its action, to impose a tax to bring the money into its Treasury. And if the money be taken from the Federal Treasury, the tax must be imposed by its authority, because, even with this branch of its present revenues, that Treasury is not now supplied, and loans are resorted to.—Practically therefore, this policy is a direct resort to the power of indirect taxation given to this Government, for the purpose of raising money for State uses and State expenditures, and if it be questionable in practice, as to the interests of the non-indebted States and of their citizens, it will scarcely require argument to show that it cannot be salutary to the indebted States, merely because they are indebted. If the non indebted States must pay more money than it receives by the costs and charges of collecting the tax, and must therefore loose by the operation of the system, the indebted State is not saved from the loss by reason of its debt.

If this policy be dangerous as a mere matter of interest, what must it be as a matter of principle, to the minds of State Rights Republicans? With what favour would it have been received by the Republicans of 1787, jealous as they were of the centralizing influences of Federal power? How would they have met the proposition that the sovereign States should come to the Federal Treasury for the means to meet their expenditures, and that the power of Federal taxation should be exerted upon their citizens to bring back the money?

Is there not an indirection in this policy which should excite the alarm of a people jealous of the exertion of the taxing power, over their persons, their property and their business, by whatever Government executed? Why is this circuitous course resorted to for a supply of means to the State treasuries? Not certainly to relieve the people from taxation, because it is freely admitted, on all hands, that all the money to be paid to the States must be returned to the National Treasury by taxes. It is then that the taxation may be indirect, and therefore less perceptible, and less subject to popular vigilance.

Some States have used their credit too freely, and their legislatures may not be willing to meet responsibility of such an exertion of their direct taxing power as will meet their present responsibilities. Other States desire to make expenditures for internal objects for which it may not be safe to impose direct taxation upon their citizens. Other States may anticipate direct benefit to their peculiar interests from increased taxes upon imposts, and for that reason may favor this policy. Such a tax is not necessarily equal upon the different States, and if all can be made to hope that they may receive more, and pay less, and may favor it.

Another great interest, political and pecuniary, may be enlisted in favour of this policy. The greater the pecuniary interests brought in subjection to the Federal Treasury, and the more extended and complicated these interests shall become, the stronger may the argument be made in favor of a great National Bank to superintend and manage them, and for this reason many powerful voices may sustain this policy.

Still is it Republican triumph? Has it the directness and fairness, towards the whole people, which Democrats can approve? Is it not next in indirectness to that wild resort to credit which has brought the present pecuniary troubles upon the country? Can it extricate us from these embarrassments, without producing other and more serious difficulties, both pecuniary and political?

Other measures, which seem to me to threaten the rights and the peace of the States are in agitation before Congress, among which I cannot omit to mention an alarming stretch of the extent of the jurisdiction of the Federal judiciary, and a dictation of the manner in which only the States shall be permitted to elect their representatives for the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States. I have already drawn out this letter to an unpardonable extent, and cannot therefore think of remarking upon these measures, but sure I am that they will not fail to receive the earnest consideration of a Convention of the Democracy of North Carolina.

Many other measures of the present day, equally objectionable in principle and dangerous in practice, might be named, but I must forbear; and will merely ask you to accept my thanks for the flattering terms in which your invitation has been communicated, and to believe me,

With great respect,
Your obedient servant,
SILAS WRIGHT Jr.

Messrs. John L. Henderson, J. C. McConnaughey, and others.

—

SENATE CHAMBER, 10th May, 1842.

GENTLEMEN: I feel greatly honored by your kind invitation to be present at the adjourned meeting of your Democratic State Convention, to be held at Salisbury on the 20th inst. To say merely that it would afford me great pleasure to attend, would but inadequately express my feelings. I can scarcely imagine any circumstance which could afford me more gratification or which I should esteem a greater privilege than to grasp by the hand my Democratic fellow citizens of North Carolina who will be there assembled, and to cheer them on in the great and glorious cause in which they have enlisted. May success crown their efforts! That such will be the result, I feel an abiding confidence. One year of Whig rule has opened the eyes of thousands and has convinced the country that the principles of the Democratic party are those alone on which the Government can be safely and successfully administered. Within this brief period, more Acts of Congress have passed, and are in progress invading State sovereignty and tending directly towards a consolidation of all power in the Federal Government, than have ever been crowded into the same space of time since the adoption of the Constitution. The people are everywhere coming to the rescue, and the descendants of those stern patriots who, the first upon this continent, proclaimed independence, will never disgrace their glorious ancestors when the rights of the States and of the people are to be vindicated.

I must, therefore, express my sincere regret, that without violating important duties here, I cannot meet you on this most interesting occasion.

With sentiments of the highest respect,
I remain yours,
JAMES BUCHANAN.

Messrs. John L. Henderson, J. C. McConnaughey, and others.

—

COLUMBIA, Tennessee, May 4, 1842.

GENTLEMEN: I have had the honour to receive your letter of the 18th ult., inviting me in behalf of the Democratic Convention of citizens of North Carolina which assembled at Raleigh on the 10th of January last, and adjourned to meet at Salisbury on the 20th instant, to be present on the occasion.

As a native of North Carolina I cannot be otherwise than highly gratified at so distinguished a mark of your regard; and equally gratifying is the assurance which you give that "the Republicans of North Carolina are rising in their strength," and that "they will shew to their brethren of other States that the fire of liberty which glowed in the bosoms of their ancestors, who on the 20th of May, 1775, were the first to proclaim Independence, is not extinguished, but still animates their descendants." Tennessee is the descendant of North Carolina. A large portion of her people are bound to the parent State by the strongest ties of affection. They are "bone of your bone and flesh of your flesh." There is now and ever has been a community of principle and of interest between us. With *you*, in the political struggle of 1840 (a struggle which was unprecedented, as regards the means employed by our opponents to affect their triumph) we were defeated, but I may confidently assure you our defeat was but temporary. We too are rising in our strength, and I do not doubt, will at the appointed time, give high and conclusive evidence, that we are still animated by the cherished principles which we inherited from our Republican ancestors.

The recent developement of the real principles and policy of the ruling party in the country, must satisfy all Republicans, who from wrong information or mistaken impressions, were induced to give them their support, that they have been deceived and betrayed. The extravagant promises of reform, and of relief to the people which were every where made are unredeemed. Constitutional restrictions and limitations upon the action of the Federal Government have been weakened and broken down, and none can mistake the fact, that the tendencies under their rule, are to a consolidation of power in the Federal Head—at the expense of the reserved rights of the States and of the people. The corrective however is in safe hands. The "sober second thought of the people" will apply it.

Nothing I assure you gentlemen, could afford me more sincere pleasure, than to be present with you at your meeting; and to mingle with you in your consultations "in the present gloomy crisis of the country." My great distance from you precludes the idea that I can do so. But though absent I will be with you in feeling, and in sentiment, and be ever ready to contribute my humble aid in advancing our common principles.

With the tender of my thanks for the honour, you have done me,

I am with high regard
Your ob't ser'vt.
JAMES K. POLK.

To Messrs. John L. Henderson, James C. McConnaughey and others.

The Record.—We copy from the Journal of the Senate, of 1840, the following extract from the proceedings of that body, on the 24th of December. The subject of these Resolutions was alluded to by our correspondent "*McDuff*" in the last Standard, and we respectfully suggest to our friends an attention to the important developements made by him, as regards "Whig" economy, "Whig" justice, and "Whig" honor, as displayed in this matter of employing and paying counsel for the State. While money can be crammed into the pockets of "Whigs," who do not *openly* ask it, *justice* is denied to Democrats without the grace of an excuse for such a denial. Oh Whiggery! Whiggery! The country has got enough of you.

Mr. Waddell, from the Committee to whom was referred the message of the Governor, transmitting a report from the Hon. George E. Badger, in relation to the suits recently pending in the Circuit and Superior Court of the United States, reported the following resolutions:

Resolved, That it is just and proper that the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars be paid to the Hon. George E. Badger, as the additional sum contemplated in the original engagement entered into with him by the Governor of this State.

Resolved, That the sum of five hundred dollars, returned to the Public Treasurer by the Hon. D. L. Swain, under the agreement with the Governor before mentioned be refunded to him, with interest from date of said return.

Which was read the first time and passed.—*N. C. Standard.*

From the Globe.

ABOLITION OF THE UNION.

The thoroughgoing abolitionists have been inspired by the movements of Messrs. ADAMS and GIDDINGS in Congress, with quite an enthusiasm for the dissolution of the Union. The Boston Liberator of Friday last is filled with original editorials, copied articles, appeals at public meetings, &c., &c., in favor of a dissolution of the Government. We give some samples of the spirit which Adams and Giddings have engendered among their proselytes.

An article from the Standard, says:

"*The Union.*—As many minds are now active on this subject, and many consciences troubled, it may not be altogether useless to declare our own state of feelings.

"Our objections to the Union are briefly these: 1st. It is a sham, and not a reality. It professes to be union, and *is* coercion. We are *called* the United States, and we *are* the disunited States. From the beginning, the South has pursued toward the North the policy of foreign States—i. e., she has, with combined energy and skillful statesmanship, always contrived to protect and extend her own interests, at the expense of the interests of the North."

Again, it says:

"3d. The Union, as it now exists *compels the free States to direct* PARTNERSHIP *with great and extensive wrong.* In point of fact, we are the standing army of the South, ranged in dense platoons, with bayonets pointed towards the trembling slave."

The Liberator next quotes, with approbation, the following sentiment:

"There is NO OTHER WAY for the free States to clear themselves of being ACCOMPLICES IN TREMENDOUS GUILT, than asking for the repeal of the Union; for 'we cannot *conscientiously* keep the compact our fathers made.'"

Again, the Liberator tells us:

"A friend, writing from Boston, says: 'We launch this campaign the great question of repeal of the Union, and mean to carry it through the Commonwealth. Massachusetts must no longer be compromised. We cannot conscientiously keep the compact our fathers made: and, therefore, we must ask for its peaceable repeal.'

"Our friends seem to think that this communication will take us by surprise; but it is more than two years since we came to the conclusion that there was no other way for the free States to clear themselves of being accomplices in tremendous guilt."

The editor next comes out in his own person, and says:

"One thing is certain: slavery is clamorous for the preservation of the Union. Liberty is the mortal foe of slavery, and can have no interests in common with her. Whoever echoes what slavery demands, is no friend of God or man, and, consequently, is no abolitionist. This question of a repeal of the Union will prove a severe but unerring test of character, in the progress of its discussion. Men must be measured by it, whether they will or not. There can be but two parties in this case: the friends of liberty for its own sake, and the friends of slavery for various 'patriotic' considerations."

The editor offers an alternative for the dissolution of the Union in this passage:

"Will the editors of the Advocate, with all their insolence and hypocrisy, dare to deny that slavery controls the General Government, and is a component part of the American Union? With the South, any thing less than this would be tantamount to a repeal of the compact. We are for dealing honestly and fairly with her. As abolitionists—as lovers of our country, we can offer no other alternative to her than this: *Dissolution*, or *abolition!* If she is determined to persist in enslaving millions of our race, and stripping the North of all its rights, what other course can be pursued? In what other way can a remedy be applied?"

From the following, it appears that the Union was purchased by the sacrifice of justice, humanity, and religion:

"We value the Union," says the Advocate, "because it was the purchase alike of the North and THE SOUTH." Yes, slavery had as much to do with its purchase as liberty—and a good deal more; and it is on this account that this Liberty-Party organ values it! It was purchased at the expense of "every principle of justice, humanity, and religion"—at the sacrifice of the sacred and inalienable rights of millions of our colored countrymen, and in opposition to the revealed will of God. It was built upon the sand, and not upon a rock; and it is destined to fall, "and great will be the fall thereof." Let those who would not be crushed, "stand from under."

The article closes in a way which would lead one to believe that the ADAMS and GIDDINGS faction not only sought a dissolution of the Union, but that they designed to follow up this dissolution of the bands of confederation with their white brethren, by an alliance with the blacks, the more openly to "*give aid to the slaves in insurrection.*" Hear the Liberator:

"In order to keep them in their chains, it is for perpetuating the Union; otherwise "the slaves might be led to expect assistance *from us!*" Dastards! do you not glory in the revolutionary struggle of 1776? Do you not scout the doctrine of non-resistance as fanaticism? And yet you would give no aid to the slaves in insurrection; and you are against weakening the power of those who are ruthlessly crushing them to the earth!"

A WHIG PREDICTION AND ITS FULFILMENT.

On the 4th of July, 1840, Mr. Clay uttered the following prediction at a Dinner speech in Hanover, Virginia:

"The fact of Gen. Harrison's election will of itself powerfully contribute to the security and prosperity of the people. *Confidence will IMMEDIATELY revive, credit* will be restored; *ac-tive business* will return, and the prices of products and the WAGES OF LABOR will rise."

Now see the fulfilment: In the United States Senate, on the 31st of March, 1842, on the occasion of his leaving that body, the same Mr. Clay spoke as follows:

"I retire from you, Mr. President, I know at a period of INFINITE DISTRESS and EMBARRASSMENT."

This was sixteen months after "the fact of Gen. Harrison's election."

"Relief is not to be found in expedients. Indebtedness cannot be lessened by borrowing more money, or by changing the form of the debt. The balance of trade is not to be turned in our favor by creating new demands upon us abroad. Our currency cannot be improved by the creation of new banks, or more issues from those which now exist. Although these devices sometimes appear to give temporary relief, they almost invariably aggravate the evil in the end. It is only by retrenchment and reform—by curtailing public and private expenditure—by paying our debts—and by reforming our banking system—that we are to expect effectual relief, security for the future, and an enduring prosperity."—*Martin Van Buren.*

Messrs. Wise and Stanly.—The Peace Bond signed.—Saturday evening, at near nine o'clock, the case of Mr. Wise, before Judge Dunlap, was disposed of by his entering into a bond in obedience to a requirement of the Court, under the penalty of three thousand dollars, for the space of the year, to keep the peace towards all the citizens of the United States within the District of Columbia, and not at any time within that period to leave the District with the intention or purpose of fighting a duel with Edward Stanly. Messrs. Hunter, Cary, Goode, Thomson and Gilmer became his securities. A pretty good number. If he fights the loss won't be very heavy divided among all.

The Alexandria Gazette is not far wrong in saying there is a good deal of *humbug* in all the fuss about this affair. In old times nothing would have been heard of it *in the papers.—Compiler.*

PROVIDENCE, May 14.

Gov. Dorr's Return—An Escort—Defining our Position again.—There was considerable excitement here again yesterday afternoon, on account of a report having gone abroad, that an arrest of Gov. Dorr was contemplated during his passage from Stonington to this city. The "Signal Gun" was fired and a body of about 40 volunteer "boong dum dandies" raked together in the "twinkling of a bed post," who repaired to the Stonington cars and took passage in them for that place, intending to form an escort for Gov. Dorr should he arrive to day. But he did not come, and will not be here until Monday.

He leaves New York this afternoon, we are told, and remains to morrow in Stonington. We hear, with what truth we cannot say, that arrangements have been made with the Rail Road company by which all who wish to visit Stonington to-morrow, and accompany Gov. Dorr to the city on Monday morning, can go free of charge, or at a very trifling cost.

The city is quiet, though there are a great many people in town, on account, we presume, of the expected parade on the arrival of Mr. Dorr.

Papers sell remarkably well, now-a days, and we have not been obliged to define our position for a good fortnight. For fear, though, that there may be some blockheads who do not know what we now are, it may be necessary for us to declare, at this time, that our views upon all the great questions which agitate the community are unchanged, and that we are still an out and out any thing that is decent, patriotic, democratic, aristocratic, whig, locofoco, landholder, free suffrage man.—*Exc. Chronicle.*

Why are the Government expenses paid in depreciated paper?—The National Intelligencer and others asserted some time ago, that most or all the new loan had been taken at par.

If so, why are public contractors still paid in depreciated paper?—and why are the laborers at the navy yard made to lose two per cent. on their honest dues as was the case at Philadelphia last week?—*Globe.*

FROM TEXAS.

Accounts have been received at New Orleans as late as the 31 instant. Letters from the other side of the Rio Grand state that Gen. Arista was still at Monterey, but making no hostile preparations. General Canales was ordered by Santa Anna to march with 750 men to Corpus Christi, and destroy the ranch of Aubrey and Kinney, in compliance with request of a large number of merchants of Matamoras. There were 300 men at the ranch. The families were leaving the place. Col. Owen was at Texana, on the march for Corpus Christi, with 250 men; and 200 more were on their way from Victoria. The Western people were concentrating rapidly at Corpus Christi.

There are said to be two or three thousand Mexican soldiers at Matamoras, but no talk of their invading Texas.

At the celebration of the anniversary of the battle of San Jacinto, (21st April,) at Galveston, Gen. Houston reviewed the troops in person. He promised them war as soon as the country was prepared for it; that their patience should be taxed but a few months longer; and that they should then have authority to chastise the enemy in their own territory. The address was received with cheers.

The President has issued a proclamation, warning the citizens of the United States against making contributions to, or receiving commissions from, any person or persons not authorized by him.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

More Fires.—Since the last publication of this paper our citizens have been twice called out on alarms of fire. The first was between ten and eleven o'clock on Wednesday night last, and proceeded from the Steam Saw Mill of Messrs. Potter, Son, & Kidder, standing on the margin of the river, at the lower end of the town. The building was soon destroyed, with several large piles of lumber near it. The loss to the proprietors, above what insurance they had, namely, $7,000, will be between five and six thousand. It is conjectured that the fire was caused by friction in the machinery of a corn mill operating under the same roof with the sawing apparatus.

On Friday night, between eleven and twelve, the large Turpentine Distillery of Brown, DeRosset, and Hallett, on the West side of the river, directly opposite the town, was discovered to be in flames, and was soon burnt down. Some thirty or forty barrels of distilled spirits, upwards of three hundred barrels raw turpentine, a large quantity of rosin, &c., were also destroyed; loss in whole, something like $3,000. Origin of the fire unknown.

This establishment had been lately rebuilt after its destruction by fire last November.—*Wilmington Chronicle.*

WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

SALISBURY, N. C.:

Friday, May 27, 1842.

Democratic Republican Nomination,
FOR GOVERNOR,
LOUIS D. HENRY,
Of Cumberland.

"THE GREAT CONVENTION."

The Convention which met in this place on the 20th instant may in truth be called—"the great Convention"—for in point of *numbers* no assemblage of the kind ever held in North Carolina can be compared with it. It looked rather like a *mass meeting*, to use a Whig phrase, than any thing else. When at 10 o'clock the Convention was summoned to the grove, where a stand and seats had been prepared, the crowd was so great, and such anxiety was manifested to hear the speeches, that it was entirely out of the question to think of consuming time by going through the slow formality of calling over the names and location of Delegates present. As soon as the Convention was organized by the appointment of the officers and committees, the speaking began, and was kept up with a short internal at noon, during the day, and resumed at night. There were many able and eloquent speeches delivered and it was cheering to witness the spirit in which they were received. The speakers by their stirring appeals infused the fire of patriotism into the bosoms of their hearers and the hearers in turn reflected it back on the speakers by their enthusiastic applause. Although we were not able to get the names of all the Delegates, we hazard nothing in saying that there were more than 400, who added to the visitors would swell the assemblage to considerably over 2,000 men.—We have not been able to ascertain all the Counties represented. There were perhaps not more than 30. This, however, it is very evident, was not owing to any want of zeal in the Counties from which no Delegates appeared, but to the hardness of the times brought on the country by Whig misrule. But it matters nothing since we have assurances from every quarter that the fire of the 20th of May, 1775, is blazing forth, and on the 4th of August next, the State will be illumined with its glorious light from the Atlantic shore to the Tennessee line.

In truth we had a cheering and enthusiastic time of it. Nothing marred the high enjoyment of the multitude but the inability of our able and eloquent standard bearer, Mr. Henry, to make a regular speech, he not having yet sufficiently recovered his health to undergo the fatigue and excitement of such an effort. The anxiety of the Convention and the people to see and hear him was very great, and we have no doubt Mr. Henry would have made the attempt but for the counsel of his physicians and of friends, who seeing his condition absolutely interdicted it. Though unable to pronounce a long speech he appeared in the Convention, and took a proper occasion to make a short address explaining the state of his health, which was received with applause and as a sufficient apology for not speaking at length.

On the morning of the 21st the Convention met at 9 o'clock. After receiving the reports of Committees, adopting a series of very bold and strong Resolutions, and hearing letters from absent friends and distinguished members of the Democratic party read, the speaking was resumed, and continued with extraordinary animation until 1 o'clock. First one and then another was called up, all generally responding in short but eloquent speeches which were most attentively listened to and received with enthusiastic approbation. Finally the Convention adjourned in the best possible state of feeling, many with their stock of information enlarged, and all with a fresh and more determined impulse to battle without lack of zeal or energy in the holy cause of equal rights and liberty.

Governor Morehead in the Field.

From the accounts in the papers, and what has come to our ears in other ways, we have reason to believe that His Excellency, Governor Morehead, is doing his own and the Whig cause but poor service in the East. The Washington Republican says he is making no impression, and does not even excite common interest by his addresses. This is not strange;—the day for delivering Ogle's speech is gone by, and we all know that his elegant orations in 1840 were made up of choice extracts from this admired production. Van Buren's French Bedstead—gold plateau—gold spoons—dish-rags and some other things were inexhaustible themes for his eloquence then—but they will hardly answer the purpose now;—to be sure, he might skin their President Capt Tyler, as all the Clay Whig speech-makers big and little do, but nobody would mind that. It seems His Excellency, like the rest of the Whig orators now a days, has no taste for talking Federal politics this year, but confines himself to the affairs of his own "administration" with allusions to Mr. Henry's past political opinions, &c. This will do as far as it goes—we want to hear of the wonderful things he has done for the State besides building an Ice house and Hen coop, but we want also to hear something more, which we suspect His Excellency will say as little about as possible, if he can divert the minds of the people to other matters:—we want to hear what he has to say about the *promises* that HE made, as well as the other orators, two years ago. The people have not forgotten *them* yet, and when Gov. Morehead comes up this way, he must not expect to amuse his hearers by any *ruse* to draw their attention off from these. The people will demand to know what His Excellency has to say of the *prosperity* and *better times* that were to come with the *very election* of Gen. Harrison; what he has to say of the doings of the Extra Session;—what of the Tariff tax—the Bankrupt Law—the Bribery Bill—Mr. Clay's attack on our sacred Constitution in proposing to abolish the Veto power—the new National Debt of Twenty millions contracted by the Whigs their first year—all this and much more. Gov. Morehead cannot float with the current of popular excitement—he cannot be borne along by wild enthusiasm this time;—he has to meet the issues, Clay—Bank—Tariff—Debt—extravagant expenditures, and all the profligate schemes of Whiggery. We want to see how he will do this.

☞ We begin on the first page of to-day's paper the publication of the highly interesting and very able letters received by the Committee of Invitation of the late Convention from distinguished gentlemen of the Democratic party. They will attract the eye of the reader and most richly repay an earnest consideration, coming as they do from men of eminent ability, and containing their views briefly and calmly expressed on the present condition of the country and of public affairs, they cannot be otherwise than deeply interesting. We commend them to the earnest and sober attention of all reflecting men. We shall continue and conclude the publication of them next week.

PROMISE *contrasted with* PRACTICE.

The Promise.

The Federal Whig leaders in 1840 told the people that Mr. Van Buren's administration was entirely too outrageously extravagant—that 22 millions was greatly too much to be spent in one year, and solemnly pledged themselves that if the Whigs were put into power they would forthwith commence a speedy retrenchment, and soon reduce the expenditures down to the economical standard of 14 or 15 millions a year. *This was the promise.*

The Practice.

WALTER FORWARD, the Whig Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, in a report to Congress of date the 9th instant, estimates that the ordinary expenses of the Government for 1842—1843—1844 will be as follows:

For 1842, $33,822,258 95—nearly 34 millions of dolls.
" 1843, 32,188,658 95—more than 32 millions.
" 1844, 32,262,035 83.

This is the fulfillment of Whig promises.—With these facts before the eyes of the country, can we wonder that 18 out of 20 States have already kicked Whiggery "to the dogs?" Can we wonder that the honest people of the land are everywhere denouncing and turning against the deceivers?

"PREDICTION."

"We predict that *John Cataline Calhoun* will be nominated for the Presidency by the Loco Foco Convention which meets at Salisbury, this day. We should like to see the first meeting between him and Mr. *Henry*. As the latter thought all Nullifiers were Traitors and deserving of death, he would want a Gallows as high as *Haman* prepared for *Mordecai*, for this Prince of Nullifiers."

The above extract is from the leading Federal journal in the State, of the 20th instant. We say nothing about the "*middle* name applied to Mr. Calhoun; it is worthy of the "decency" party, and particularly of this Editor who has grown exceeding witty of late, though it would take the acumen of a Whig to discover the *wit* of this.—As to the "prediction"—the result proves that the Editor of the Register belongs to the school of "false prophets"—for Mr. Calhoun was not nominated, nor was any thing of the sort attempted.

It is however true, that nine-tenths—nay nineteen-twentieths of all who were here are decidedly and strongly in favor of Mr. Calhoun for the next Presidency; but Solomon tells us that there is "a time for all things,"—and in our humble view, if the Federal Whigs who met in Raleigh on the 4th of April had been Solomons they would not have done one thing they there did do.

As the Editor of the Register will certainly be surprised that no nomination was made, we will, in all candor, tell him the reason why;—it is this—The Federal Whig Convention of the 4th of April presented to the Democratic Republicans of North Carolina several important issues upon which they wish to conduct the present contest. Among these issues are, the Distribution Law—the Bankrupt Bill—a United States Bank—a National Debt—extravagant expenditures—a Protective Tariff—Henry Clay and high taxes. The Republicans have met them on these issues and we do not desire to make any new ones at present. It would in fact be uncourteous in the Democrats when their opponents have designated the points of contest, to come forward and thrust new ones into the field. It is true, we believe that Mr. Calhoun's name would give great strength to our cause in the State and especially in the West, but we are strong enough without this to beat the Federal Whigs in August, and then when the proper time comes, we will beat Henry Clay the great Bank and Tariff champion, with Mr. Calhoun or some one else. No—the Federal Whigs have made the issues, and we intend to beat them on ground of their own choosing.

Address and Resolutions of the Democratic Convention.

The Address and Resolutions of last week's Convention will be published as soon as they are handed over to us by the Committee of Publication. Our Democratic friends in the Counties around will do well to let us know forthwith what number of copies they will want respectively, so that we may provide accordingly, and forward to their directions.

☞ The Legislature of Connecticut now in Session, has resolved to offer its mediation to settle the difficulties between the two parties in Rhode Island. It is to be hoped that body may succeed in prevailing on the belligerents to lay aside their bloody intents, put up their guns and swords and listen to reason like sensible people as they ought to be, especially as their difference may be settled quite as satisfactorily before cutting one another's throats, as it possibly could be after performing that unnecessary operation, and probably with no less comfort to the subjects on both sides.

Hon. *John M. Niles* has been elected by the Legislature of Connecticut, United States Senator from that State for six years from the 4th of March next.

☞ We are indebted to Mr. Calhoun of the Senate, and Messrs. Rencher and Caldwell of the House of Representatives for various interesting documents and speeches in the course of the present session of Congress.

☞ The Editors of the "*Highland Messenger*" stated after Mr. Henry's speech at Ashville, among other things, that Mr. H. had made use of some expressions so indelicate and vulgar as to have driven the ladies who were present from the House, and the Editors further "positively refuse" to insert in their paper the obnoxious remarks. The Federal prints from the Register down to the lowest in the State, have been raising their "decency" hands in horror—they are shocked at Mr. Henry's indelicacy, and dying with curiosity to know *what* it was he said. Now it strikes us that the Messenger has got into something of a quandary about this matter. Several gentlemen of the Whig party of high respectability who were present, say that they not only did not hear the shocking expressions alluded to, but that they did not see a single lady present at any time while Mr. Henry was speaking; and Mr. H. himself declares that he saw no lady in the House. So much for the contradiction, which makes it incumbent on the Editors of the Messenger to show proof on both counts,—as to the ladies present, and as to the expressions used, or stand convicted of the no very reputable coinage and propagation of what might be called by a hard name. We pause to hear from our modest Buncombe cotemporaries.

Extract of a Letter to the Editor:

"Mr. HENRY has done himself no good in the Mountains, but, on the contrary, harm. His failure to speak at Burke and Rutherford, after making his appointments, on the pretext of ill health, when he looked as well as usual, has produced great murmuring and dissatisfaction. Especially, as his refusal to speak, is attributed by most persons to the fear of being replied to. My word for it, *Henry* will never meet *Morehead*, if he can avoid it. He has no notion of venturing his arguments, where a reply may be expected."

The foregoing from the Raleigh Register is a specimen of the "extracts of letters" weekly paraded in the columns of that paper. If the Editor believes them he is as grossly imposed upon and humbugged as thousands were by the Whig promises in 1840. His correspondents are playing the Whig game on him strong. Why he is making himself perfectly ridiculous in this part of the State. If the Whiggery were pleased at the "harm" that Mr. Henry "has done himself in the mountains," there would be a very comfortable state of general gratification on all sides at his visit to the West, for there is no mistake about the fact that the Democrats are not only satisfied, but highly gratified at the impression Mr. Henry has made every where. They will be delighted to have the same *sort of* "harm" done to their cause all over the State.

The next sentence in this pretty little "extract" is fair and decent:—"His failure to speak, on the *pretext* of ill health, when he looked as well as usual." Now this is exactly the thing for some of the "dirty sheets," or for some of the tools of the party to circulate, but really we thought the Editor of the Register had more liberality or at least more regard for a semblance of honesty than to print a paltry, contemptible insinuation of this sort which he would be very simple to believe:—"*pretext* of ill-health"—when the Editor cannot but know from the statement of his own party papers that Mr. Henry was violently ill at Rutherford, and he is moreover doubtless aware of that gentleman's physical inability from a severe injury received some time ago. But the secret is, it seems, he was afraid of "being replied to"—afraid of getting "used up" again by lawyer Clingman the young Buncombe thunderer, or by the renowned General Edney, of course. They are certainly dangerous men—such orators and such singers.

This correspondent's—"word for it, *Henry* will never meet *Morehead*, if he can avoid it." We are afraid not indeed, from the way he *avoids* the Governor. Mr. Henry made his appointments in the *West*, long ago; His Excellency has been in this part of the State since, returned to Raleigh and was so anxious to meet our candidate, and so determined Mr. H. should not "avoid" him, that he makes *his* appointments some three hundred miles or farther right off in the *East*, while Mr. Henry is avoiding him here in the *West* according to previous appointments. The Governor took a wide circuit to "head" him perhaps—eh? Well, Mr. Henry has gone *down that way* lately to "avoid" His Excellency, and we hope the Governor will not now conclude to come westward after him, especially as he has an appointment in Fayetteville shortly, and it is possible he *may* catch Mr. Henry there if he keeps a sharp look out.

There has been dreadful times in Georgia On the 2d of May, commenced the week's session of Sumpter County Superior Court. On that night the Court House was forcibly entered, and every paper in the office of the Superior Court Clerk carried off and burnt. Next day a mob gathered and prevented the Sheriff from making any sales of property. The Deputy Sheriff was seized and carried off to a swamp. The Judge addressed the mob but it had no effect; no sales were permitted. —*North Carolinian.*

It is rumored that Mr. Tyler has said he will not sign a Tariff Bill that shall impose a duty above 20 per cent. I can scarcely believe it, but if he has said so, and intends to oppose any such bill, it will be with the view of conciliating the Locofocos, Ritchie, Calhoun, &c. On this account it is probable that the Army and Navy Appropriation Bills will be laid over till the Tariff Bill is passed, and then, if the latter should be vetoed, Mr. Tyler must find money to pay the Army and Navy where he can.—*Whig paper.*

What humbuggery! If Mr. Tyler won't sign a high tariff bill the whigs in Congress will pass no appropriation bill! What harm will that do Mr. Tyler! What poor foolst aye, worse than fools! *foolish knaves*, to expect thus to brow beat Mr. Tyler into their measures. —*North Carolinian.*

PROCEEDINGS OF THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

Friday, May 20th, 1842.

Agreeably to adjournment from Raleigh, the Delegates to the Democratic State Convention met in Salisbury this day. The President and other officers of the Raleigh Convention not being in attendance, the Convention was called to order by the Hon. Charles Fisher of Salisbury; whereupon the following officers were nominated and appointed: Hon. HENRY W. CONNOR of Lincoln, President; Dr. STEPHEN FOX of Mecklenburg, Col. GEORGE BOWER of Ashe, WALTER F. LEAKE, Esq. of Richmond, and GABRIEL HOLMES, Esq. of New Hanover, Vice Presidents; and DUNCAN K. MCRAE of Cumberland, and CHARLES F. FISHER of Rowan, Secretaries.

On taking the Chair, the President addressed the Convention in a brief, but pertinent and forcible manner.

On motion of Mr. Fisher, it was

Resolved, That a Committee of five be appointed to take into consideration the proceedings of the Raleigh Convention and what business will properly come before the Convention, and make their report on to-morrow.

Whereupon the President appointed the following gentlemen to constitute this Committee: Mr. C. Fisher of Rowan, Mr. Leak of Richmond, Dr. Holt of Davidson, Mr. Hoke of Lincoln, and Mr. Marshall of Anson.

The Convention was then addressed in an able and happy manner, by the Hon. Robt. Strange of Cumberland, and Col. M. Hoke of Lincoln, after which a recess was taken until 3 o'clock, P. M.

Friday, 3 o'clock, P. M.

The Convention again assembled and was ably and eloquently addressed by the Hon. Bedford Brown.

Mr. Henry, the Democratic Candidate for Governor, who had been prevented by indisposition from attending in the morning, appeared to greet the Convention and apologise for his inability to address the body at length in consequence of debility from recent severe illness. His reception was most enthusiastic.

On motion, the Convention then adjourned to meet at 7 o'clock in the evening.

Friday evening, 7 o'clock.

The Convention met pursuant to adjournment.

Messrs. Reid, of Cumberland, Craige, of Rowan, and McRae, of Cumberland, successively addressed the body in happy and appropriate efforts.

On motion, the Convention then adjourned to meet at 9 o'clock to morrow.

Saturday morning, 9 o'clock.

The Convention met according to adjournment. Chas. F. Fisher from the Committee of Invitation appointed by the Raleigh Convention, made a report by leave, and laid before this body a number of letters received from distinguished gentlemen

On motion it was ordered that the letters be read to the Convention, which was accordingly done.

After the reading of the letters, Mr. C. Fisher from the Committee of Five to whom had been referred the proceedings of the Convention held at Raleigh, submitted a report, and by instruction of the Committee offered for the consideration of this Convention the following resolution:

Resolved, That this Convention re-affirm all the proceedings of the Democratic Republican State Convention, held at Raleigh on the 8th of January last;—and in a more especial manner declares its entire approbation of the nomination of our able and distinguished fellow citizen, LOUIS D. HENRY of Fayetteville, as the Democratic Candidate for Governor of North Carolina.

This Resolution was received with great applause, and *unanimously* adopted.

Mr. Fisher further offered, by instruction of the Committee, a series of strong resolutions declaratory of the principles of the Democratic Republican party of North Carolina;—and also an Address prepared by the Committee appointed on the 8th of January, drawn in conformity with the principles set forth in the Resolutions. The Resolutions were read, received with warm approbation, and unanimously adopted.

On motion it was then

Resolved, That a Committee of Three be appointed by the President to superintend the publication of the address and proceedings of this Convention, with power of correction and revision, and that they make arrangements to supply all the Counties of the State with as many copies of the same as they may call for.

In conformity with this resolution, the President appointed Messrs. Hoke, Fisher, and Wheeler, to constitute the Committee.

The Address and Resolutions were then handed over to the Committee to be published as soon as possible.

In answer to loud calls, the Convention was now addressed in able and animated strains by Messrs. Leake of Richmond, Wheeler of Lincoln, Biggs of Martin, and McCallum of Montgomery.

Mr. Wheeler then mentioned to the Convention that he saw present *Dr. Crooke* of South Carolina, a gentleman of the Democratic Republican party of reputation, and hoped that he would be called on to address this body.

The President requested that Dr. Crooke would address the Convention.

In accordance with this request and repeated calls, Dr. Crooke rose and in a brief but able manner complied.

On motion of the Hon. Bedford Brown, it was

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention be tendered to the President, Vice Presidents, and Secretaries for the able and satisfactory manner in which they have discharged the duties of their respective offices.

The President then delivered a closing address to the Convention.

On motion of Mr Craige, it was

Agreed, That, having finished the deliberations for which it assembled, this Convention do now adjourn *sine die*.

Do Tell Us.—We have an almost irrepressible curiosity to know what language was used by Mr. Henry at Ashville, to turn the stomachs of the *Highland Messenger*. Do tell us, most dainty brothers. If you can't speak it out, just whisper it in our ear, or write it down on a scrap of paper and hand it to us. We are so anxious to see it.—*Lincoln Republican.*

Bankruptcy.—It will be remembered that Judge Betts recently decided in the matter of Kasson, that the jewelry of a bankrupt's wife, if belonging to her before her marriage do not vest in the assignee, but may be held by her.* On the other hand, the last number of the Law Reporter, (for May,) contains the original opinion of Judge Story, in which he goes into the subject at length, and rules among other things, that the husband becomes entitled to all the personal property belonging to his wife at the time of her marriage, unless his nuptial right is excluded by some express or implied trust, and his creditors may take it in execution or satisfaction of their debts; so that, ordinarily, the wife's jewelry must pass to creditors, in case of the bankruptcy of the husband.—*New York Evening Post.*

DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN IREDELL.

Without previous notice a respectable portion of the Democratic party, assembled in the Court House in Statesville on the 17th of May, WM. F. COWAN, Esq., was called to the Chair, and *James Thompson* requested to act as Secretary. The following resolutions being submitted by John F. A. Mellon, Esq., on motion, were unanimously adopted, viz:

Resolved, That we do most cordially approve of the nomination of LOUIS D. HENRY for next Governor of the State, because he is of the Jeffersonian School, and an unyielding advocate of the rights of the States and of the people.

Resolved, That we do most uncompromisingly oppose the present incumbent, John M. Morehead, because he is of the old Federal John Adams school, and further, because he preaches, demagogue like, one doctrine, and practices another.

Resolved, That we will use all laudable and honorable means to elevate Louis D. Henry to the Gubernatorial chair of the State.

Resolved, That the following persons be appointed Delegates to attend the Convention in Salisbury, on the 20th of May, viz: Capt. Montgomery, Wm. McRay, Esq., Wm. Base, Robert Hobbins, Wm. F. Cowan, Esq., Daniel Hollsclaw, Jacob Parker, John Curry, Otho Gillespie, David Wallever, Hasea Redman, John T. Redman, Alfred Guy, Ethelridge Edwards, Osbourne Day, Wm. Day, John B. Green, David Setser, Benj. Cowan, John M. Walker, Henry Lents, Peter Freeze, Charles Jones, Wm. Morton, Jas. McCrudy, Isaac McCrudy, Wm. McCrudy, Wm. C. Liney, Henry M. Smith, Reuben Morrison, Wm. Mears, John Alexander, David Alexander, Robt. Kerr, James Kerr, James Clark, Wm. McEwen, Christopher Barringer, Daniel Barringer, John S. Lackey, Joseph Byers, Thomas Byers, Jas. Byers, Smith Byers, John Bell, Moses Bartley, Bennett Robeson, James Coleman, Capt. McCauley, Neel McCauley, Wm. W. Wier, Thomas Smith, John F. A. Mellon, Wm. L. Davidson, Jas I. Turner, Esq., Doctor Norton, Alexander Norton, Jos. W. Murdock, Jas. Thompson, George Thompson, Jas. G. Fleming, Ross McClelland, George T. McClelland, John Crawford, Wm. Mears, Ross Stevenson, James Stevenson, Wm. R. McClelland, and Elisha Perkins.

Resolved, That the Editors of the Western Carolinian, North Carolina Standard and Mecklenburg Jeffersonian be requested to give the above proceedings one insertion.

On motion,

The meeting then adjourned.

WM. F. COWAN, Ch'm.
JAMES THOMPSON, Sec'y.

The Fayetteville Market.—There has been but little produce in, the present week, and prices remain about the same—Cotton, 6 to 7¾. Domestic Liquors in fair demand at prices quoted; say, Peach Brandy, 37½ to 45; Apple 32½ to 37½; Whiskey, 25 to 27½. Bacon, a good supply on hand, dull, at 5 to 5½. Lard, dull at 5 to 6. Flour has come in freely and is selling at a small decline on last week's quotations, say 6 to 7.—Corn, fair demand at 50 to 55.—*North Carolinian.*

MARRIED,

In this Town, on the 19th instant, by Jeremiah M. Brown, Esq., *David Woodson*, Typographer, of this place, to Miss *Margaret T. Johnson*, of Iredell.

DIED,

In this Town, on the 22d instant, *Laura Maliada*, infant daughter of Col. Jeremiah M. Brown, aged one month and six days.

In this County, on the 16th instant, after a short illness, *Mr. George Masters*, aged about 65 years. He had been for a great number of years a worthy and consistent member of the Presbyterian Church, and by his daily walk and conversation manifested the sincerity of his profession. The deceased was a kind and affectionate husband and father, and a good neighbor, and has left a widow, and several children, by whom, as well as his acquaintances, the memory of his worth will long be cherished.—[*Communicated.*

Candidates for Sheriff.

☞ Col. R. W. LONG is a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff of Rowan County.

☞ HEZEKIAH TURNER, Esq., is a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Rowan County.

☞ We are requested to announce Mr. B. B. ROBERTS, as a Candidate for Sheriff of *Davidson County* at the next election.

State of North Carolina,

DAVIDSON COUNTY.

IN EQUITY.

Daniel Delap,
vs.
Thomas Stuart, William Stuart, Sarah Stuart, Daniel Stuart, Peggy Stuart, and Levina Stuart.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Daniel Stuart, Peggy Stuart, and Levina Stuart, Defendants in this case live beyond the limits of this State, It is, therefore, ordered that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Western Carolinian for said Defendants to appear and answer at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Davidson at the Court-House in Lexington, on the 1st Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, or Judgment pro confesso will be entered as to them.

Witness, W. Womack, Clerk and Master of said Court at Office the 1st Monday after the 4th Monday in March, 1842.

W. WOMACK, C. M. E.

May 27, 1842.—6w.—Printer's fee $5 50.

The Estate must be Settled.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of Andrew Holshouser Sr., dec'd., are notified to make immediate payment, those that fail may find their notes and accounts in the hands of an officer for collection; and those having claims against said Estate to present them legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead as a bar to their recovery. A. ROSEMAN, Adm'r.

Rowan Co., N. C., May 27, 1842. 3t

The Pulpit

Of the Presbyterian Church in Salisbury, during the absence of the Pastor, will be supplied on the

3d Sabbath in May by Rev. E. F. Rockwell.
4th do. do. by " Wm. A. Hall.
5th do. do. by " J. D. Hall.
1st do. in June by " J. M. H. Adams.
2d do. do. by " J. M. Wilson.

FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER of fers for sale on cheap terms, a fine new **Close Carriage** and 2 pair of excellent servicea**ble match Horses.**

JOHN I. SHAVER.

April 22, 1842. tf

THE MARKETS.

AT SALISBURY, MAY 27, 1842.

Bacon,	9 a 10	Iron,	4½ a 7
Beef,	3½ a 4½	Lard,	8 a 10
Brandy, (peach)	30 a 35	Molasses,	50 a 62½
Do (apple)	25 a	Nails,	8 a 9
Butter,	10 a 12½	Oats,	15 a 18
Beeswax,	18 a 20	Pork,	4 a 4½
Bagging,	18 a 25	Rice, (quart)	12½
Bale Rope,	10 a 12½	Sugar, (brown)	10 a 12½
Cotton, (clean)	8 a	Do (loaf,)	18 a 20
Corn,	30 a 35	Salt, (bu.)	1 25 a $1 50
Coffee,	14 a 18	Do (sack)	3 75 a $4 00
Flour,	4 50 a $5 00	Steel, (blister)	10 a
Feathers,	35 a 37½	Do (cast	25 a 30
Flaxseed,	75 a 80	Tallow,	12½
Do Oil,	90 a $1	Whiskey,	25 a

AT CHERAW, S. C., MAY 10, 1842.

Beef, (scarce)	3	Flour,	6 00 a $6½
Bacon,	7 a 8	Feathers,	40 a 48
Butter,	12½ a 15	Lard, (scarce)	7 a 8
Beeswax,	22 a 25	Molasses,	35 a 40
Bagging,	20 a 25	Oats,	37 a 46
Bale Rope,	10 a 12½	Rice, (100 lbs)	4 a 85
Coffee,	12½ a 15	Sugar,	10 a 12
Cotton,	7 a 8	Salt, (sack)	2 75
Corn, (scarce)	50 a 62½	Do (bushel)	87½ a $1

AT CAMDEN, S. C., APRIL 27, 1842.

Beef,	4 a 5	Cotton,	5 a 8¼
Bacon,	7½ a 10	Corn,	50
Butter,	15 a 18	Flour,	7 00
Beeswax,	18 a 25	Feathers,	37 a 40
Bagging,	26	Lard,	10 a 12
Bale Rope,	12½	Molasses,	33 a 50
Coffee,	15 a 16	Oats,	45 a 50

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

Congressional Globe and Appendix.

THESE works have now been published by us for ten consecutive sessions of Congress. Commencing with the session of 1832-3. They have had such wide circulation, and have been so universally approved and sought after by the public, that we deem it necessary only in this Prospectus to say that they will be continued at the next session of Congress, and to state, succinctly, their contents, the form in which they will be printed, and the prices for them.

The Congressional Globe is made up of the daily proceedings of the two Houses of Congress. The speeches of the members are abridged, or condensed, to bring them into a reasonable, or readable length. All the resolutions offered, or motions made, are given at length, in the mover's own words; and the yeas and nays on all the important questions. It is printed with small type—brevier and nonpareil—on a double royal sheet, in quarto form, each number containing 16 royal quarto pages. It is printed as fast as the business done in Congress furnishes matter enough for a number—usually one number, but sometimes two numbers, a week. We have invariably printed more numbers than there were weeks in a session. The approaching session of Congress, it is expected, will continue 7 months, if so, subscribers may expect between 30 and 40 numbers, which, together, will make between 500 and 600 royal quarto pages.

The Appendix is made up of the Documents, &c. the Government that accompany it, and all the long speeches of members of Congress, written out or revised by themselves. It is printed in the same form as the Congressional Globe, and usually makes about the same number of pages. Heretofore, on account of the *set* speeches being so numerous and so long, we have not completed the Appendix until one or two months after the close of the session; but, in future, we intend to print the speeches as fast as they shall be prepared, and of course shall complete the work within a few days after the sejournment.

Each of these works is complete in itself, but it is necessary for every subscriber who desires a full knowledge of the proceedings of Congress, to have both; because, then, if there should be any ambiguity in the synopsis of the speech, or any denial of its correctness, as published in the Congressional Globe, the reader may return to the Appendix to see the speech at length, corrected by the member himself.

Now, there is no source but the Congressional Globe and Appendix, from which a person can obtain a full history of the proceedings of Congress. GALES and SEATON'S Register of Debates, which contained a history, has been suspended for three or four years. It cost about five times as much for a session as the Congressional Globe and Appendix, and did not contain an equal amount of matter, a great portion of the current proceedings being omitted. We are enabled to print the Congressional Globe and Appendix at the low rate now proposed, by having a large quantity of type, and keeping the Congressional matter that we set up for the daily and semi-weekly Globes, standing for the Congressional Globe and Appendix. If we had to set up the matter purposely for these works, we could not afford to print them for double the price now charged.

Complete Indexes to both the Congressional Globe and the Appendix are printed at the close of each session, and sent to all subscribers for them.

We have on hand 3,000 or 4,000 surplus copies of the Congressional Globe and Appendix for the Extra Session, which make together near one thousand royal quarto pages. They give the fullest history of Congress that has ever been published. We now sell them for $1 each; that is, $1 for the Congressional Globe, and $1 for the Appendix. We propose to let subscribers for the Congressional Globe and Appendix for the next session, have them for 50 cent each. They will be necessary to understand fully the proceedings of the next session. The important matters discussed at the last, will be brought up at the next session, in consequence of the universal dissatisfaction evinced in the late elections with the vast and novel system of policy which the powers have introduced, and which was forced through Congress without consulting public opinion, or even allowing the full discussion usual in regard to subjects of ordinary interest. The reports of the Congressional Globe and Appendix are not in the least degree affected by the party bias of the Editor. They are given precisely as written out by the Reporters and the members themselves. And the whole are subject to the revision and correction of the speakers, as they pass in review in our daily sheet, in case any misunderstanding or misrepresentation of their remarks should occur.

We make a daily analysis of the doings in Congress, and give our opinions in it freely, but this is published only in the Daily, Semi-weekly, and Weekly Globes. The Daily Globe is $10, the Semi-weekly Globe $2 per annum, *in advance*. The Weekly Globe is printed in the same form as the Congressional Globe and Appendix, and a complete index made to it at the end of each year.

TERMS.

For the Congressional Globe and Appendix for the last Extra Session, $1.

For the Congressional Globe for the next session, $1 per copy.

For the Appendix for the next session, $1 per copy.

Six copies of either of the above works will be sent for $5; twelve copies for $10, and so on in proportion for a greater number.

Payments may be transmitted by mail, *postage paid*, at our risk. By a rule of the Post Office Department, postmasters are permitted to frank letters containing money for subscriptions.

The notes of any bank, current where a subscriber resides, will be received by us at par.

To insure all the numbers, the subscriptions should be in Washington by the 15th December next, at farthest, though it is probable that we shall print enough surplus copies to fill every subscription that may be past before the 1st day of January next.

No attention will be paid to any order unless the money accompanies it. BLAIR & RIVES.

Washington City, October 25, 1841.

LUMBER FOR SALE.

THERE is a large quantity of Plank, Scantling and other building materials on hand for Sale at the Mills of Charles Fisher, on South Yadkin River,—formerly Pearson's Mills.

—ALSO—

A quantity of choice curled Maple Plank, suitable for making house-furniture of various kinds.

Any quantity of sawed Shingles can be furnished at a very short notice. These Shingles are always made out of heart pine, or yellow poplar,—of a regular size, and require no jointing, but can be nailed on the roof just as they fall from the saw—Price $3 per 1,000 at the Mill. WILLIAMSON HARRIS, Agt.

December 31, 1841. TF.

Laborers Wanted.

Wanted,—a number of hands to work at the mining business at Conrad's Hill, in Davidson County. The usual wages will be given, and the hands will be paid off weekly, or monthly, as they may wish—Good board may be had near the mine on reasonable terms.

T. PHILLIPS ALLEN, Agent.

January 14, 1842. TF.

HORSE-BILLS NEATLY PRINTED AT THIS OFFICE.

THE FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

THE PHILADELPHIA

SATURDAY COURIER.

WITH THE LARGEST CIRCULATION IN THE WORLD!!

The publishers of this old established and universally popular Family Journal, would deem it superogatory to say a word in commendation of its past or present excellence and usefulness. Its unrivalled and increasing circulation, (over 25,000,) is its best recommendation. For the future, however, a determination to be FIRST in the van of the American Newspaper Weekly Press, will call for increased expenditures and renewed attractions for the coming year, 1842, not the least of which will be an improvement in the quality of the paper, and addition of popular contributors. Embracing, we fully believe, the best list to any similar Journal in the world.

The Courier is independent in its character, fearlessly pursuing a straight-forward course, and supporting the best interests of the public. It is strictly neutral in politics and religion. It will maintain a high tone of morals, and not an article will appear in its pages which should not find a place at every fireside. It has more than double the number of constant readers, to that of any other paper published in the country, embracing the best families of our Republic.

AMERICAN TALES.

Every one should be proud to patronise the Philadelphia Saturday Courier, as leading original writers as Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz, Mrs. St. Leon Loud, "The Lady of Maryland," Professor Ingrahame, T. S. Arthur, Esq., Miss Sedgwick, Miss Leslie, and many others, it has justly earned the title of the *American Family Newspaper.*

Foreign Literature and News.

Determined to spare no expense in making the Saturday Courier a perfect model of a Universal Family Newspaper, of equal interest to all classes and persons of every nation, we have made arrangements to receive all the Magazines and papers of interest, published in England and on the Continent, the news and gems of which are immediately transferred to its columns, thus giving to emigrants, as well as others, a correct and connected account of whatever occurs of interest, either at home or abroad.

THE MARKETS.

Particular care is taken to procure the earliest advices in reference to the priceesof all kinds of Grain, Provision, Produce, &c., the state of Stocks, Banks, Money and Lands, and our extensive arrangements will hereafter render our *Prices Current* of inestimable interest to the traveller, the farmer, and all business classes whatsoever.

The general character of the Courier is well known. Its columns contain a great variety of

TALES, NARRATIVES, ESSAYS, AND BIOGRAPHIES,

and articles in Literature, Science, the Arts, Mechanics, Agriculture, Education, Music, News, Health, Amusement, and in fact, in every department usually discussed in a Universal Family Newspaper, from such writers as

Mrs. C. Lee Hentz,	Mrs. S. C. Hall,
Charles Dickens, (Boz,)	Professor Dunglison,
Professor Ingrahame,	M. M'Michael,
T. S. Arthur,	Miss Ellen S. Rand,
J. Sheridan Knowles,	George P. Morris,
Mrs. M. St. Leon Loud,	Mrs. Gore,
Douglass Jerrold,	Joseph R. Chandler,
Miss Sedgwick,	Miss Leslie,
Wm. E. Burton,	Professor J. Frost,
Lieut. G. W. Patten,	Lydia H. Sigourney,
Thos. Campbell,	Hon. Robert T. Conrad,
Miss Mitford,	Robert Morris,
Professor Wines,	Mrs. C. H. W. Ealing,
E. L. Bulwer,	A. Green, Jr.,
Joseph C. Neal,	John Neal,
Thos. G. Spear,	Countess of Blessington,
Capt. Marryatt, R. N.	Lucy Seymour.
R. Penn Smith,	

TO AGENTS—TERMS.

The terms of the Courier are $2 per annum, payable in advance, but when any one will officiate to procure ten new subscribers, and send us $15, *post money and postage free*, we will receipt for one for each. Seven copies for $10, three copies for $5, or one copy three years for $5.

CLUBBING.

Two copies of the Saturday Courier, and Godey's Lady's Book, one year, will be sent for $5.

Five copies of the Saturday Courier, and Godey's Lady's Book, one year, will be sent for $10.

Address, M'MAKIN & HOLDEN, Philadelphia.

Those with whom we exchange, will add to their many obligations by copying the above, or referring to it in their columns.

PROPOSALS

For publishing in the City of Richmond, a new Weekly Paper, to be entitled

THE VIRGINIA DEMOCRAT,

IT will be printed on good paper, weekly, until after the next election, at the uncommonly low price of Twenty Five cents to a single subscriber, nine copies for Two Dollars, TWENTY-THREE copies for Five Dollars, FIFTY copies for Ten Dollars, payable invariably in advance.

It will wage an uncompromising war with all the ruinous schemes now advocated and supported by the Federal party; and nothing shall be left undone, which the most zealous exertions can accomplish, to effect the entire overthrow of the Federal faction at the ensuing election. The articles will be brief, pithy and pungent, but yet courteous and respectful; Federalism in all its caneleon forms and Protean shapes, will be handled without gloves.

We respectfully ask that a generous patronage may be bestowed upon our efforts to promote the success of the cause in which we are engaged. Orders addressed to THEOPHILUS FISK, will receive prompt attention.

March 18, 1842.

LATH,

Grand-Sired by the

AMERICAN ECLIPSE,

The Champion of America,—

Winner of the great match race, The North against the South,

$20,000 Aside.

THE thorough-bred horse *LATH*, bred by Col. Wade Hampton, of South Carolina, will make his *fourth* and *last* Season, which is now commenced and will end the 1st July, at the following places, viz: at Jacob Coleman's, Cabarrus county, every Monday and Tuesday; at Salisbury, Wednesday and Thursday; and at Lexington, Davidson county, Friday and Saturday. He will be regularly at his stands, public days and high water excepted. He will be let to mares at the following reduced prices:—$12 the season, to be discharged by ten if paid before the season expires, and $15 to insure, payable as soon as the mare is ascertained to be in foal, or the property changes owners, and fifty cents to the groom. ☞ Care will be taken to prevent accidents, but, in no instance, will I be responsible for any that may occur. R. W. LONG.

Salisbury, N C., March 18, 1842. TF.

PEDIGREE:

I certify that *LATH* was bred by me, and that he was foaled in the Spring of 1833. He was got by Godolphin, his dam Pocahontas, by Sir Archy; his g. dam Young Lottery, also by Sir Archy, out of Col. Singleton's celebrated Lottery, by the imported Bedford out of the imported mare Anvilina; Godolphin was got by Eclipse; his dam Sylph, by Hapheston out of Lottery by imported Bedford, &c. Hapheston was got by the imported Buzzard out of the dam of Sir Archy.

DESCRIPTION, PERFORMANCE, &C.

LATH is a fine bay, without white, 15 hands, 3 inches high, with good bone, and capital action. At 3 years old, he won the produce stake at Columbia, 2 mile heats, beating Mr. Taylor's Filly Daisy, and Capt. Spann's Colt, Convention, nine others paying forfeit.—Two weeks afterwards he won the Jockey Club Purse, 3 mile heats, at Augusta, beating Kite, and distancing Black Bird. At Charleston he was beaten by Clodhopper for the Jockey Club Purse, 3 mile heats; being very much amiss he was withdrawn after the first heat At 4 years old, he won the Jockey Club Purse, 4 mile heats, at Camden, beating Sir Kenneth and Dorabella at 3 heats; losing the first in consequence of bolting when several lengths in advance of the field, just before he reached the judges' stand; and getting entangled amongst the carriages, he sustained an injury which occasioned his withdrawal from the Turf.

LATH was a race horse of the first class, which he evinced in his trials with Bay Maria, Charlotte Russe, and Kitty Heth, and in point of blood he is inferior to none, whether imported or native. His constitution is robust, having never been sick, and his temper good. His color, form, and action, speak for themselves. In a word, *Lath* unites in himself as many claims to public patronage, as any young Stallion that I know.

W. HAMPTON.

Willwood Jan. 22, 1842.

From the above Certificate of Col. Hampton, who bred and had *LATH* trained for the Turf, it will be seen that he considered him a Race horse of the first class,—not only from the races he has mentioned as having run publicly, but from private trials he has made with horses which are now on the Turf, and running with considerable success. It will also be observed by his certificate, that he considered Lath of the purest blood,—not to be surpassed by any horse, imported or native.

I consider it entirely unnecessary to attempt to eulogise *LATH*, either for his performances on the Turf or as to his blood, since, in every respect, he is so well attested. But will remark that Lath has not only descended from pure blood, but has come from stock both Sire, Grandsire, Dam, and Grand dam, that are of the running blood. For instance, his sire Godolphin made his four miles in 7 minutes and 50 seconds, his Grandsire, the American Eclipse, so well known at the North and South, made his time in the great match race, the North against the South, $20,000 aside, in 7 minutes and 37 seconds, which Eclipse won with considerable eclat. This race gained him the memorable name of the Champion of the North. His dam, sired by the renowned Sir Archy whose reputation as a racer, &c., stands unquestioned both in England and America. The grand dam of *LATH*, Old Lottery, bred by the great Southern Amateur of horses, Col. R. Singleton, of South Carolina, which has produced more fine race horses than any other mare in the Union. Thus it will be seen that there is united in LATH two of the best studs of the South, Hampton's and Singleton's crossed with Gen. Coles of the North.

The public is now presented with such an opportunity of improving the blood of that noble and useful animal, the horse, as rarely occurs in this section of country. R. W. L.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

Western Carolina Temperance Advocate,

A monthly paper devoted to the Temperance Reform, Published at Asheville, N. C., and edited

BY D. R. M'ANALLY.

A TEMPERANCE CONVENTION that was held at this place early in September, resolved on publishing a paper of the above title and character, and appointed Dr. John Dickson and D. R. M'Anally to conduct it. From the many pressing engagements, Dr. Dickson already has, he deems it impracticable for him to be recognised as one of the editors, though he will cheerfully use all his influence otherwise, to promote its interest; the subscriber therefore, proceeds to issue this Prospectus in his own name, with a hope that he will be aided in the undertaking, by all the friends of the Temperance cause throughout the country, and that the paper may soon have an extensive circulation.

Friends of the Temperance Cause! to you we make a most earnest appeal—while thousands upon thousands of dollars are annually expended at theatres, at circuses, at the race track, at groceries, while no pains are spared, the luxury of retirement and ease foregone, and no labor deemed too severe to advance the interests of political aspirants, can you not do something in a cause that must be dear to every true patriot, philanthropist, and christian? Recollect there are but few very few, such papers in all the Southern country.—The Western part of North Carolina, the Western part of Virginia, and the Eastern part of Tennessee particularly, need a periodical of this kind, and it is for you now to say whether they shall have it.

The very low price at which it was fixed by the Convention, will make it necessary, that a very large subscription be had, before the publication of it can be justified.

TERMS.

The Western Carolina Temperance Advocate will be published on a medium sheet, in quarto form, each number making eight pages, and will be furnished at the very low price of *Fifty Cents* a copy. Where single copies are taken, the payment must be made invariably upon the reception of the first number.

☞ Postmasters, editors or publishers of papers, and all Ministers of the Gospel, are authorised agents.

Blanks For Sale Here.

GARDEN SEEDS.

A large variety of Garden Seeds for sale at the Salisbury Drug-Store, by C. B. WHEELER.

February 18, 1842. F

TO THE TANNERS

OF THE

UNITED STATES.

THE Undersigned have taken out a PATENT for an improvement made by themselves in the important art of

Finishing Leather.

This improvement consists in a new mixture, of their invention, which is applied to the leather, and which saves the expense of tallow and the labor of whitening. They do not offer it to the public without having themselves effectually tested it, nor on their own recommendation alone, but ask attention to the certificates given below by highly respectable and experienced Tanners who have examined the invention, and being satisfied of its usefulness, have purchased rights:—and also to the certificates of the Boot and Shoe-makers who bear testimony to the quality and finish of the leather.

WM. A. RONALD,
HENRY C. MILLER.

☞ Letters to the subscribers should be addressed, *China Grove*, Rowan County, N. C.

March 4, 1842. 6t

CERTIFICATES:

At the request of Messrs. Ronald & Miller, and for our own satisfaction, we have particularly examined their improved plan of finishing leather, and pronounce it altogether beyond our expectation for value; and we cheerfully recommend it to the Tanners of the Country as a great saving of labor and expense, and as giving a fine gloss and high finish to the leather. Being satisfied of this, we have purchased for ourselves the right to use their patent.

JOHN CLARK,
Tanner, Salisbury.
JOHN SLOOP, Jr.,
LEVI COWAN,
WM. S. COWAN,
Tanners, Rowan County.

We have manufactured a considerable quantity of leather finished on the improved plan, lately invented by Messrs. Ronald & Miller, and we consider it of the best quality, both for beauty of finish, and lasting property.

JAS. D. GLOVER,
WM. LAMBETH,
JOHN THOMPSON,
Boot and Shoe-makers, Salisbury.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has opened a Public House, in Mocksville, Davie County, where he is prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers in a style which he hopes will prove satisfactory to all who may favor him with their custom.

His Stables will be abundantly furnished with every thing necessary in the line of Provender;—his Bar well supplied with a variety of liquors.

His charges will be moderate. All riotous and disorderly conduct will be strictly prohibited. Call and try me. E. R. BIRCKHEAD.

March 11, 1842. F

☞—MILL IRONS.—☜

THERE may be had at C. Fisher's Foundry, on South Yadkin River, Mill Irons of almost all descriptions used in this country,

—SUCH AS—

Saw Mill Irons, Gudgeons all sorts, Wheels of all sizes, &c.—When not on hand, they may be made to order at a short notice.

WILLIAMSON HARRIS, Agent.

December 31, 1841. TF.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

North Carolina Temperance Union.

THE State Temperance Society of N. C. at its annual meeting, directed its Executive Committee to take measures for the establishment, at this place, of a Journal, devoted to the cause of Temperance.

In obedience to their wishes, and impressed with the importance of such a publication, the Committee have determined, if sufficient encouragement can be obtained, to issue the first number of such a publication, to be called the NORTH CAROLINA TEMPERANCE UNION, on the first of January next.

The leading object of the Union will be, the dissemination of Temperance principles. We shall endeavor to present in its pages, a full record of the progress of the Temperance cause in our own and in foreign lands—of its effect upon individuals and communities—and original articles in defence of its principles, and in reply to the various objections urged against it.

While, however, the promotion of Temperance will be the first and leading object of our Journal, it is our intention, that its pages shall be enlivened by a general summary of the most important events of the day, and by particular attention to the interest of Agriculture.

In carrying out this object, the Committee look with confidence to the friends of Temperance, particularly in North Carolina, for aid and support. A new impulse has been given to the cause in this State. Were this the proper occasion, we could tell a tale of what has been passing under our own eyes, which would send a thrill of joy through every benevolent heart. The reformation of the inebriate has commenced, and is still going on with a power and success, which the most sanguine never dared to anticipate. Give us but the means of communication, and we trust that an influence will go forth from the Capitol of the old North State, to its remotest boundary, that will tell upon its happiness and prosperity through all future generations.

Permit us, then, most earnestly to appeal to every friend of Temperance, Morality, and good order, to aid us *promptly*. As the object is to commence with the new year, *delay* on the part of its friends may be fatal. Let every individual then, who feels an interest in our success, and every Temperance Society, become responsible, *at once* for the number of copies, which they suppose can be circulated in their vicinity, and forward their names immediately, for 10, 20, or 50 copies, as they may think the demand of their neighborhood may justify. In this way only, can we hope for success in our effort.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the N. C. Temperance Society, the following resolution was adopted: Whereas, arrangements have been made to commence the publication of a Temperance Journal in the City of Raleigh, on the first week of January next, provided ONE THOUSAND Subscribers can be obtained.

Resolved, That it be most earnestly recommended to each of the Officers of the State Temperance Society, and to the members of the late State Convention, and to any who are friendly to the cause, immediately after the receipt of this resolution, to become responsible for from 10 to 50 Subscribers, so that the publication may commence at the time contemplated.

By order of the Executive Committee of the North Carolina State Temperance Society.

TERMS:

The North Carolina Temperance Union will be published weekly on a medium sheet, (say 20 by 18 inches,) at One Dollar and Fifty Cents per annum, payable IN ADVANCE. Letters containing Subscribers names and remittances, must be directed, postpaid or free, to the Treasurer of the Society, JAMES BROWN, Raleigh, North Carolina.

All the newspapers in the State are respectfully requested to give this Prospectus one or two insertions.

IMPORTANT WORK!

NOW IN THE COURSE OF PUBLICATION,

A DICTIONARY OF

Arts, Manufactures and Mines,

CONTAINING A CLEAR EXPOSITION OF THEIR PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICES.

By ANDREW URE, *M. D., F. R. S. M. G. S. M. A. S. Lond., Mem. Acad. N. S. Philad., S. Ph. Soc. N. Germ. Hanov., Mulsi, &c. &c. &c.*

ILLUSTRATED WITH ONE THOUSAND TWO HUNDRED AND FORTY-ONE ENGRAVINGS.

THIS is unquestionably the most popular work of the kind ever published, and a book most admirably adapted to the wants of all classes of the community. The following are the important objects which the learned author endeavors to accomplish:

1st. To instruct the Manufacturer, Metallurgist and Tradesman in the principle of their respective processes, so as to render them, in reality, the masters of their business; and, to emancipate them from a state of bondage to such as are too commonly governed by blind prejudice and a vicious routine.

2ndly. To afford Merchants, Brokers, Druggists, and officers of the Revenue, characteristic descriptions of the commodities which pass through their hands.

3rdly. By exhibiting some of the finest developments of Chemistry and Physics, to lay open an excellent practical school to Students of these kindred sciences.

4thly. To teach Capitalists, who may be desirous of placing their funds in some productive branch of industry, to select, judiciously, among plausible claimants.

5thly. To enable gentlemen of the Law to become well acquainted with the nature of those patent schemes, which are so apt to give rise to litigation.

6thly. To present to legislators such a clear exposition of the staple manufactures, as may dissuade them from enacting laws which obstruct industry, or cherish one branch of it to the injury of many others.

And lastly, to give the general reader, intent chiefly on Intellectual Cultivation, views of many of the noblest achievments of Science, in effecting those grand transformations of matter to which Great Britain and the United States owe their permanent wealth, rank and power among the nations of the earth.

The latest statistics of every important object of Manufacture are given from the best, and usually from official authority at the end of each article.

The work will be printed from the 2d London Edition, which sells for $12 a copy. It will be put on good paper, in new brevier type, and will make about 1100 8vo. pages. It will be issued in twenty-one semi-monthly numbers, in covers, at 25 cents each, payable on delivery.

☞ To any person sending us five dollars at one time in advance, we will forward the numbers by mail, post paid, as soon as they come from the press.

To suitable agents this affords a rare opportunity, as we can put the work to them on terms extremely favorable. In every manufacturing town, and every village throughout the United States and Canada subscribers may be obtained with the greatest facility. Address, post paid, La Roy Sunderland, 126 Fulton street, New York.

*** To every editor who gives this advertisement entire 12 insertions, we will forward, to order, one copy of the whole work, provided the paper containing this notice be sent to the New York Watchman, N. York.

March 11, 1842.

BANKRUPT LAW.

UNITED STATES—NORTH CAROLINA DISTRICT.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, That on the first day of February next, I shall hold a Court at my house in Fayetteville, for the purpose of receiving petitions under "An act to establish a uniform system of Bankruptcy throughout the United States," and that the said Court will be kept open every day in succession (Sundays excepted,) until notice shall be given to the contrary.

In the case of voluntary bankrupts, the Act provides that all persons whatsoever, residing in the State, &c., owing debts, which shall not have been created in consequence of a defalcation as a public officer, or as executor, administrator, guardian or trustee, or while acting in any other fiduciary capacity, who shall, by petition, setting forth to the best of their knowledge and belief, a list of their creditors, their respective places of residence, and the amount due to each, together with an accurate inventory of his or their property, rights and credits, of every name, kind, and description, and the location and situation of each and every parcel and portion thereof, verified on oath, (or affirmation) apply to the proper Court, for the benefit of the Act, and therein declare themselves to be unable to meet their debts and engagements, shall be deemed bankrupts within the purview of the Act, and may be so declared accordingly by a decree of the Court.

It is my opinion, that all persons coming within the purview of the Act, though they may be entirely destitute of property, are entitled to its benefits.

I perceive in the publications of several of the District Judges, a diversity of opinion, as I anticipated, on the construction of the act, even in the incipient stage of proceeding under it; and I am aware that other and more important difficulties will occur in the sequel. But I am now engaged in a correspondence with several District Judges, with the view of reconciling, as far as we can, the discrepancies of the Act, and of *framing*, at least, at something like a uniformity of practice. I shall, however, hold myself in readiness to put the Act in operation, according to its spirit and the best of my ability, whether it be amended or not.

The necessary rules and forms, together with a tariff of fees, shall be given in due time.

According to my construction of the Act, the petition may be verified before any Judge or Justice of the Peace of this State; but I think the petitioner is required to appear in Court, at the hearing, either in person or by attorney, to declare himself to be unable to meet his debts and engagements.

The petitioner must comprise in his petition all the items required; and it will be found safest to adopt the very letter of the Act. He must name the county in which he resides.

The petitions, when received, will be referred for hearing, to their respective *Stated* Courts, in the Spring.

For instance, all within the District of Albemarle, will be heard at Edenton; all within the District of Pamlico, will be heard at Newbern; and all within the District of Cape Fear, at Wilmington. And publications will be ordered as directed by the Act.

The District of Albemarle comprises the two *State* Districts of Edenton and Halifax; the District of Pamlico comprises the Districts of Newbern and Hillsborough, together with all that part of the District of Wilmington which lies to the Northward and Eastward of New River; and the District of Cape Fear comprises the remainder part of the State.

All Communications on the subject of Bankruptcy, addressed to me by mail, if not post paid, will remain in the office.

H. POTTER, *Judge U. States for District of North Carolina.*

Fayetteville, January 17, 1842.